

KAREL PŘIKRYL, S. J.

## PRINCIPIA LINGUAE BRAHMANICAE

## A Grammar of Standard Konkani

Edited with an Introduction by

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## INTRODUCTION

### (I) KONKANI'S DEBT TO KAREL PŘIKRYL

#### (1) Written Konkani before PŘikryl (up to 1748)

Ancestry and geographical situation have been both kind and cruel to Konkani. Like most other Indian tongues it has sprung from Indian culture's fount, Sanskrit; unlike others, it has flowered directly from ancient India's song-language, Maharashtri Prakrit. This would have augured well for its development as a literary medium, had it not been for its location in the broken, dense and myriad-rivered Konkani, squeezed between the Ghats and the Arabian Sea. While its lovely environment and seclusion have helped to preserve in Konkani most of Maharashtri's music and some of Sanskrit's verbal wealth and cultural depth, its near-

ness to the hills inhabited by a hardy and unpolished race have severely curtailed the language's freedom of growth; for, while lacking Konkani's melody and charm, Marathi is strategically installed in the Ghats' fastnesses which dominate the Konkani's plains.

Yet, mutual contact, made possible in our times by transport between the hitherto out-of-the-way parts of the region, has enabled Konkani's speakers to pool their energies for the cultivation of a language which, if late to make its appearance as a literary medium, did so before at least three other Indian tongues. An inscription of the twelfth century reads like Konkani;<sup>1</sup> so does a poem of the same epoch found in King Someśvara III's encyclopedia, the *Mānasollāsa*;<sup>2</sup> from the thirteenth century a short stanza has come down to us in the works of the Marathi poet Namdev, who clearly calls the language of the piece Konkani.<sup>3</sup> But these are no more than momentary sparks in the gloom which precede the final outburst of the sixteenth century—apparently kindled by the prose tales from the Epics, of the Braga Codex<sup>4</sup>—which has endured to our day.

But literary languages do not easily thrive without institutional support; this Konkani had so far lacked, as no prince or priest had ever condescended to patronize it. With the coming of the Portuguese, both Monarchy and Church, for their own ends, took Konkani under their protection. The better patron was the Church; of its various organizations, Přikryl's order, the Jesuits, did more than any other single institution for Konkani's literary survival. It was in the chief centre of Jesuit learning in the East, the Seminary of St Paul's, that a Goan laybrother, the "Grammarian of St Paul's", gave Old Standard Konkani its first grammatical definition.<sup>5</sup> This was around 1563, about 27 years after the first Portuguese grammar had been written.<sup>6</sup> Not long afterwards, the Jesuit

<sup>1</sup> E. Hultzsch, "Inscriptions on the Three Jaina Colossi of Southern India", *Epigraphia Indica* vol. 7 (1902—1903), no. 14, p. 109, S. G. Tulpale, *Prācin Marāṭhi Koriv Lekh* (Poona: Vidyapith Prakashan, 1963), pt. 1, p. 18. See also José Pereira, "The Development of Konkani as a Literary Language", *A Vida, Morghoum* (Margão), Goa, 27 October 1964, p. 3. The Shravana Belgola inscription (which Tulpale dates A.D. 1116—1117) is usually taken to be Marathi; however, it has the causative suffix of both Marathi (-vi-) and Konkani (-yā-), in *kārāviyālem*.

<sup>2</sup> Someśvara, *Mānasollāsa*, vinodavimśati, adhyāya 16, unnumbered verse following v. 339. Ed. Shrigondenkar in *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*, no. 138, which is volume 3 (1961) of the book, p. 38. This verse appears to have the Konkani dative termination -aka. Pereira, *op. et loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> T. H. Avte (ed.) *Śrī Nāmdev Mahārāj yāñcyā abhaṅgāñcī gāthā*, abhaṅga 2290. Śrīvīṭṭhala gāthāpāñcaka, gāthā 2. Poona, Vijayadaśami śaka, 1830, pp. 664—665.

<sup>4</sup> MS in the Biblioteca Pública, Braga, Portugal, Códices 771 and 772. Parts of it have been reproduced and edited by P. S. S. Pissurlencar in his "A propósito dos primeiros livros maratas impressos em Goa", *Boletim do Instituto Vasco da Gama*, 73 (1956), pp. 55 sqq.

<sup>5</sup> The "Grammarian of St Paul's" is mentioned in the letter of Padre Lourenço Peres, written at Goa on 17 December 1563. António da Silva Rego, *Documentação para a história das missões do Padroado Português no Oriente*, Lisbon, 1953, India, vol. IX, p. 237.

<sup>6</sup> Fernão de Oliveira, the first grammarian of Portuguese, published his grammar in 1536.

Henrique Henriques produced a grammar by 1568, which is now lost.<sup>7</sup> The Jesuit Thomas Stephens (1549—1619) definitively fixed Old Standard Konkani, his grammar being published in 1640 as revised by his brilliant pupil Diogo Ribeiro (1560—1633), also a Jesuit, and four other fathers of his order.<sup>8</sup>

The grammatical feat of Thomas Stephens and the Jesuits was excelled by the Franciscan Gaspar de São Miguel, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century, and who, by 1635, had ready his monumental grammar on Konkani, in two parts, the second of which exhaustively and permanently formulated Old Standard Konkani's syntax.<sup>9</sup> Gaspar's work was the apex of the structure of Konkani's linguistic elaboration. But a comparison between this language and its sister Marathi still remained to be established; this was done by the Jesuit Ignazio Arcamone (1615—1683) in his *Janua Indica, sive pro Concanica et Decanica Linguis, manuale Indias ingressuris peropportunum*.<sup>10</sup> The work of the Goan Brahmin Simão Alvarez, *Arte da lingua Bracmana*, composed in 1694, rounded off a whole brilliant century's grammatical achievement.<sup>11</sup>

At the same time, the language's vocabulary was being organized. Again, the Jesuits were the pioneers, the fathers of Raitur (Rachol) producing the large two-tomed *Racholenses*,<sup>12</sup> which Diogo Ribeiro amplified with idiomatic expressions in 1626.<sup>13</sup> Research was carried on by the Jesuit António de Saldanha<sup>14</sup> (1598—1663) and perfected by the Jesuit

<sup>7</sup> J. Wicki, S. J. (ed.), *Documenta Indica*, Rome, vol. VII, p. 442.

<sup>8</sup> J. H. da Cunha Rivara (ed.), *Grammatica la lingua concani composta pelo Padre Thomaz Estevão e accrescentada por outros padres da Companhia de Jesus*. Segunda impressão, correcta e anotada: a que precede como introdução *A memoria sobre a distribuição geographica das principais linguas da India* por Sir Erskine Perry, e *O ensaio historico da lingua concani* pelo editor. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1857. The original title of Stephens's book is *Arte da Lingoa Canarim*.

<sup>9</sup> Gaspar's grammar, also known as the *Arte da Lingoa Canarim* has two parts:

1. *Grammatica da lingoa bramana que corre na Ilha de Goa e a sua Comarca*.
2. *Sintaxis copiosissima na lingoa bramana e pollida*.

These are preserved, in MS form, in the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, MS of the Marsden Collection no. 11559. My edition of the *Sintaxis* will be published soon in the *Journal of the University of Bombay*.

<sup>10</sup> Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, Portugal, Códice 3049.

<sup>11</sup> Mentioned by Cunha Rivara, *O ensaio historico etc.* (see note 8), p. CXVII. I have not been able to trace a copy of Alvarez's work anywhere.

<sup>12</sup> *Vocabulario da lingua canari feito pelos Padres da Companhia de Jesus que residiam na provincia de Salcete*, vol. I, Canari e portuguez, 538 pp. [269 fls.] (first 6 pages missing); vol. II, Portuguez e canari, 370 pp. [185 fls.]. These volumes are preserved in the Central Library, Ponnje (Panjim), Goa.

<sup>13</sup> Vol. I, *Vocabulario da lingoa Canarim vertida do Purtugues pelo Pe Diogo Ribeiro*, 1926. Vol. II, *Vocabulario da lingoa Canarim feito pelos Padres da Companhia que residem na Christandade de Salcete, e novamête acrescentado cõ varios modos de fallar pello Pe. Diogo Ribeiro da mesma Companhia. Anno 1626*. Both volumes total 806 pages [403 fls.], and are to be found in the Central Library, Ponnje.

<sup>14</sup> „Paraverat praelo, sed morte interveniente edere non potuit *Vocabularium Copiosissimum Linguae Concanicae*”. Ribadeneira, Alegambe & Sotvellus, *Biblioteca Scriptorum Societatis Iesu*, Rome 1676, tom 1, p. 84, col. 2.

Miguel de Almeida (1610—1683).<sup>15</sup> These feats were, again, capped by Simão Alvarez (aided by his father Lourenço) in their *Vocabulario de tres Linguas, Portuguesa, Bracmana, e Castelhana*, completed in 1695.<sup>16</sup>

Equally stupendous was the literary achievement of the period, comprising works in the muscular prose of Stephens<sup>17</sup> and in the majestic and ornamented periods of Miguel de Almeida. But much of it consists of translations of catechisms and devotional books popular in the age of the Counter-Reformation, important among which are Amador de Santa Ana's rendering of Ribadeneyra's *Flos Sanctorum*<sup>18</sup> and João de Pedroza's (1615—1672) version of Bernardino de Villegas's *Soliloquios Divinos*, the *Devâchim Yecângră Bolănnim* (1660).<sup>19</sup> The first translation of any portion of the Bible into an Indian tongue was done by Arcamone in his *Să-gälle Vărussânche Vangel* (1667).<sup>20</sup> More extensive than the translations are the original works of António de Saldanha<sup>21</sup> and Gaspar de S. Miguel<sup>22</sup>

<sup>15</sup> „Vocabularium nostri Benedicti Pereira in linguam Concanicam conversum”. *Ibid.*, p. 611, col. 2. Two dictionaries, one in Rome and the other in Lisbon, whose authors are unknown to me, may perhaps be of Saldanha's and Almeida's authorship. The one in Rome, *Vocabulario canarim com alphabeto portugues*, which may be called the *Lexicon Romanum*, is in the Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu, Opera Nostorum, 354. The second, in Lisbon, *Vocabulario da lingua canarim*, which we can entitle the *Lexicon Lisbonense*, is in the Biblioteca Nacional, Codices nos. 3044 e 3159.

<sup>16</sup> Mentioned in Cunha Rivara, *op. et loc. cit.*

<sup>17</sup> Stephens, *Doutrina Christam em Lingoa Bramana Canarim*, Rachol, 1622. 2nd fascimile edition by Mariano Saldanha, *Doutrina cristã em língua concani, por Tomás Estêvão*, S. J. Lisbon: Agência Geral das Colónias, 1945.

<sup>18</sup> “Parisiis in bibliotheca Nationali asservatur: *Flos Sanctorum. Historia das vidas, feitos e (sic) heroicos, e obras insignes dos Santos com muitos sermões e praticas espirituais, que servem para muitas festas do anno. Pello Padre Frey Amador de Santa Anna, da Ordem do Seraphico Padre S. Francisco, reduzido em lingua Canaria. Em Goa: trasladado con licença do Sancto Officio. Anno 1607. Ms. chart. in 4. gr. cum subscriptione autographa auctoris.*” Jo. Hyacinthus Sbaralea, *Supplementum et castigatio ad scriptores trium ordinum S. Francisci a Waddingo, aliisve descriptos*. Rome 1908, Pars I, p. 33, col. I.

<sup>19</sup> João de Pedroza, *Devachim Yecangra Bolannim Devamoguim anny darussany vartuncheaca*. Goa: Collegio Novo de S. Paulo, 1660. A copy of this book is in the Central Library, Ponnje.

<sup>20</sup> “Explicationes, et Assumpta in Evangeliiis Dominicalibus totius anni Opus Concannice compositum a Patre Ignatio Arcamone e Societate Iesu. Explicações, e Assumptos Nos Evangelhos Dominicais de todo o anno em lingua Concanny. Sagallea Varussanche [Vangel]. Addito indice pro concionibus habendis in quolibet Evangelio Feriali Quadragesimae. No Collegio de Rachol. 12º, 336 ff., slt et l'approb. de 1667”. Sommervogel, C., De Backer, A. & Carayon, A. (ed), *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Bibliographie, tom I, p. 513.

<sup>21</sup> Two of Saldanha's surviving Konkani works are the following:

1 *Acharyavanta Bhagta Santo Antoninchea punneana, zim maha abisttanchim apuruam, va viparitam navalam, suamia Paramesparana, to zivo assatanam, anny meleai uparantem, saunssarantu carunu daqhailim, tim hea granthantu barailianti*. Goa 1655, 2nd ed. by A. K. Priolkar, *Sancto Antonichî Acharyâ*, Bombay: Marathi Samshodana Mandala, 1963.

2 *Zivitua Vruqheachym Amrutam Phallam, amacheam atmeam, va cuddynca sasayevantam*. Rachol. No date. An MS copy is in the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, Marsden Collection, no. 12175.

<sup>22</sup> An account of many of Gaspar's 14 works, most of them lost, is to be found in Frei Paulo de Trindade, *Conquista espiritual do Oriente*, cap. 69. Ed. Frei Felix Lopes, Lisbon 1962.



—those of the latter now lost. The literary masterpiece of the age is undoubtedly Miguel de Almeida's *Onvalleancho Mállo*, "The Garden of the Shepherds", completed by 1659.<sup>23</sup>

(2) Prikryl and Konkani  
(1748—1761)

Long before Prikryl arrived in Goa, Konkani studies and literature had fallen on evil days. Grown lazy, vicious and corrupt, the Franciscans had lost all interest in the language of their flock, and finally got the Government to suppress it by law in 1684.<sup>24</sup> Legislation, while unable to extinguish the language, removed institutional support from it—that is, the support of all institutions but the Jesuit order, which was powerful enough to ignore the Viceroy's ruling.<sup>25</sup> Yet, with the dismantling of the press by 1674, Konkani books had ceased to be printed; this and the general degenerescence that seems to have affected the Portuguese cultural activity of the time, weakened the intensity of Jesuit effort in Konkani studies too. Of Prikryl's colleagues, we know but one other Konkani scholar, the Portuguese Diogo de Amaral, who compiled a now lost dictionary of the language, the *Prosodia della Lingua Canarina*.<sup>26</sup>

Prikryl seems to have been fascinated by the structure of languages; in prison he was to translate a Greek grammar from a French original into Latin.<sup>27</sup> In the latter tongue he composed dramas and poetical exercises, as well as the *Principia Linguae Brahmanicae*, perhaps the clearest exposition of Konkani grammar there is.

In the division of the material of his book, the sequence of ideas and the content of the paragraphs, Prikryl closely follows Stephens's *Arte da Lingoa Canarim* (re-published in 1857 as the *Grammatica da lingua concani*). The *Arte* is divided into 708 numbered paragraphs; I have shown, in the footnotes of the present edition, where these numbers correspond with Prikryl's text. Often Prikryl does no more than translate from the Portuguese of Stephens's work:

<sup>23</sup> *Eanchean Onvalleancho Mallo, zo Jesuchea Sangatichea, Padry Minguel de Almeida's Bamana Bhassena Ghaddunu lihunu uduegilo*. Vol. 1 (1658), vol. III (1658), vol. V (1659). The other two volumes have not been traced anywhere. A description of the first volume — now lost — is to be seen in H. Hosten, S. J., "Father Miguel de Almeida's Jardim de Pastores", *The Examiner*, Bombay, vol. 73 (1922), p. 298. A copy of the third volume is in the Central Library, Ponnje, and one of the fifth is preserved in the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies (S-XII Misc. 11937).

<sup>24</sup> Cunha Rivara, *op. cit.*, p. LXXI sqq.

<sup>25</sup> Anant Kakba Priolkar, *The Printing Press in India. Its Beginnings and Early Development*. Bombay: Marathi Samshodana Mandala, 1958, ch. 1, p. 23.

<sup>26</sup> Sommervogel, De Backer & Carayon, *op. cit.*, tom. 6, col. 1265.

<sup>27</sup> The information on Prikryl has been gathered from Franz Martin Pelzel, *Boehmische, Maehrische und Schlesische Gelehrte und Schriftsteller aus dem Orden der Jesuiten*, Prague 1786, p. 236, and Auguste Carayon, S. J., *Documents inédits concernant la Compagnie de Jésus*, Poitiers 1865, tom. 9, pp. 149—159.

*Arte*, no. 541:

"O adjectivo concorda com o substantivo em caso, genero, e numero, como *Boro monnussu*, bom homem; *Bory vostu*, boa cousa; *Borem noqhetro*, boa estrellla".

*Principia*, Syntaxis nominum, Regula Ima:

"Adjectiva concordant cum suis substantivis in genere, numero et casu, ut: *bāro mǎnussu*, 'bonus homo'; *bāry vāstu*, 'bona res'; *bārem nāqhetrá*, 'bonum sidus', vel 'bona stella'."

### {3} Konkani after Přikryl

(1761 to the present)

As Přikryl's work is a compendious re-formulation of a text rather than the fruit of direct research into the spoken tongue of his day, its value is accordingly diminished: hence, clarity of presentation rather than originality in discovered data becomes his chief contribution to Konkani linguistics. The language of the seventeenth century was apparently uniform; by 1725, however, it seems that the modern dialects were growing articulate. The Archbishop of Goa from 1721 to 1740, Ignacio de Santa Theresa, who tried hard to eradicate Konkani, tells us that the dialect of Saxtty (Salcete) was not fully intelligible to the speakers of that of Barhdes (Bardez).<sup>28</sup> He further remarks that the Portuguese clerics spoke a pure Konkani, as they had learnt the language from books—as indeed, had Přikryl; but the native priests, who had acquired it from infancy, spoke a corrupt one. Ignacio was no Konkani scholar; so we can ignore a good deal of what he says; but not his testimony of the difficulty of communication between various groups of Konkani speakers—which seems to indicate that the modern dialects were becoming sufficiently individualized. Five of them afterwards became literary media—Saxtti, Karwari, Barhdexi, Manglluri and Antruzi. In Saxtti were composed the Konkani Christian hymns and *mandos*—the most popular and Konkani

<sup>28</sup> "...os Canarins pronunção a sua propria lingoa com muitas corrupções porque a não aprendem por Livros, ou por escrito, ou por regras geraes, mas pela pronuncia dos Paes; e os Portuguezes a pronunção puramente, porque a aprendem pelos livros manuscritos, que della ha, e pelas regras geraes, que para isso dão, e daqui procede tal differença, que muitas vezes muitos Portuguezes peritos na lingoa especulativamente, não entendê na praxe muitas palavras dos naturaes pelo vicio, e corrupção da pronuncia, como pelo contrario os mesmos naturaes pela mesma differença, não percebem em muitas couzas a sua propria lingoa falada pelos Portuguezes. E são tantas estas differenças da pronuncia da mesma lingoa que os de Bardes a pronunção por muito diverso modo, e cõ muitas diversas palavras, do que pronunção os de Salcete, e os Bramanes em alguãs com diversidade dos charados, como se ve nestas: *chiolo*, ou *cheddo* (que significação rapaz, ou menino); *cheddum*, ou *chaly*, que significação menina. *Udaca*, ou *udica*, ou *pannim*, que he agoa. *Dimigalle*, ou *debiogale*, ou *debigale*, que quer dizer *ajuelhei*; *uzo*, ou *hognin*, que he fogo. *Baye*, ou *Mana*, que he Irman. *Bau*, ou *Bondou*, *Irmão* &". D. Frei Ignacio de Santa Theresa, *Estado do prezente Estado da India. Meyos faceis, e efficazes para o seu augmento, e reforma espiritual, e temporal. Tractado politico, moral, juridico, theologico, historico, e asctico ... Escrito na India, por quem zela hũ, e outro augmento della no anno do Senhor de 1725*, fls. 50—50v. The MS is in the possession of Professor C. R. Boxer of King's College, London, who kindly let me consult it.

of all poems and songs. Half a century after Prikryl's departure, Karwari, which seems to have preserved many old Konkani histories and puranas,<sup>29</sup> produced a translation of the New Testament and the Pentateuch,<sup>30</sup> which initiated a revival of Konkani writing in the Kanaras. Barhdexi gave rise to some of the greatest modern scholars of Konkani, Manglluri to some of its most prolific novelists, and Antruzi, now the principal literary dialect, to its most sophisticated poets.

While Konkani writers today are intensely conscious of their Konkanness, they are still much attached to their own dialects; rightly so, for the dialects combine in testifying to the common language's life and power. Still, dialectal multiplicity spells weakness in a world of uniform standard media of expression. Of the many solutions proposed for a modern Standard Konkani, none seems more satisfactory than the restoration of the old norm (*Porni Promann*) which was still current in Prikryl's time. Each of the existing dialects have preserved fragments of it lost in the others, so that the *Porni Promann* can virtually be reconstituted by putting them together. While its revival will restore the continuity of modern and traditional writing, the impact of the five literary dialects on it can help to keep it fresh and vigorous. A more ideal situation cannot be envisaged.<sup>31</sup>

It is also true that the dialects have *together* relinquished some of the features of the *Porni Promann*, which must therefore be omitted from the new norm (*Novi Promann*); as these points are few, the revision of the *Porni Promann* cannot cause much difficulty, especially if handled by a body of scholars speaking the principal dialects. In achieving this, the work of Thomas Stephens and Gaspar de S. Miguel will be indis-

<sup>29</sup> "The Koongani character differs considerably from the Mahratta, and Bhagavadam, Linga Purana, Ramayana & Bharata are translated into this language and written in its appropriate character and the Bramins of this class profess to be in possession of many other translations from the Sanscrit as well as of various original works among which are the Vira-Bhudra-Cheritra & Parasa-Rama-Cheritra." John Leyden, *Plan for Investigating the Languages, Literature, Antiquities and History of the Dekkan*. British Museum Additional MS 26, 566, fls. 69/37—69v./37v.

<sup>30</sup> *The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments translated from the originals into the Kunkuna language by the Serampore Missionaries*. Vol. V, Containing the New Testament. Serampore. Printed at the Mission Press, 1818. The Pentateuch was published in 1821.

<sup>31</sup> This predicament of Konkani can be compared to that of Italian in relatively modern times: "Gli Italiani sembravano allora irrimediabilmente condannati a parlare in dialetto e a scrivere in una lingua non meno morta e artificiosa di quello che era stato il latino agli albori della lingua italiana. In realtà la soluzione non era letteraria, bensì extra letteraria; e, come sempre, bisognava dar tempo al tempo. Bisognava cioè lasciare che l'Italia si facesse. I dialetti da un lato, la persistenza, dall'altro, di forme goffe e retoriche indicavano, come è stato detto, una scissione oltre che letteraria, anche sociale, la quale però andava col tempo lentamente componendosi. Avveniva infatti che unificandosi le sparse genti italiane e formandosi assai penosamente una nuova borghesia, il dialetto tendeva a perdere l'originaria irriducibilità e italianizzarsi mentre nello stesso tempo la lingua letteraria si scioglieva dai modi accademici e colti e acquistava un po' della snellezza e vivezza del dialetto." Alberto Moravia, *L'uomo come fine e altri saggi*, Milan: Bompiani, 1964, p. 40.



pensable for accuracy and depth, but for clarity of formulation, I can think of no better guide than Přikryl's *Principia Linguae Brahmanicae*.

## (II) THE MANUSCRIPT OF PŘIKRYL'S GRAMMAR

### [1] Location

Knihovna Národního muzea (National Museum Library), Prague. Rukopisy (Manuscripts) no. X C 35.

### (2) Description

The MS comprises four works, of which the first and the fourth are different transcriptions of the same book.

(a) The text of the *Principia Linguae Brahmanicae*, which looks as if it might be the original. Size 21—21.5 cm X 15—15.5 cm. Unnumbered pp. 1—28.

(b) An incomplete Tamil grammar, in the same hand. Size 20.5 cm X 14 cm. Pp. 29—34.

(c) A brief Konkani vocabulary, mostly of words used in the *Principia*. Same size as (a), pp. 37—40.

(b2) Continuation of the Tamil grammar. Same size as (b), p. 45.

(d) A transcript of (a) in a clear hand. Size 23 cm X 18 cm. Pp. 53—237.

Then there are two more items:

(e) A Latin translation in a later hand (Dobrovský's ?) of Pelzel's short notice on Přikryl. Same size as (d), p. 238.

(f) A list of Tamil words. Size as above, p. 244.

The other pages are blank.

This edition of the *Principia* has been prepared from (d), from a photographic version of the whole MS kindly furnished to me by Dr. Miloslav Krása. (a), which is difficult to read in the original, is still more difficult to photograph, so I found it easier to prepare the edition from (d); however, any difficulties in the latter were solved by a reference to (a) and to Thomas Stephens's *Arte*.

The copyist who prepared (d) knew neither Konkani nor Portuguese, only Latin; his transcription was probably not begun before 1767, which was about the time Přikryl got back to his native country after six years in a Lisbon jail. The small size of (a), (b) and (c), the hurried nature of the handwriting and the incompleteness of the Tamil grammar lead one to suppose that what happened was like this: Přikryl had had his *Principia* in outline when the order for the arrest of the Jesuits was known. In the little time given to the fathers to prepare to leave, Přikryl quickly scribbled his Konkani grammar, but did not have enough time to finish his Tamil one. Writing on a small-sized notebook enabled him to smuggle it with him into his prison, and thence back to his country.

If this is indeed how the MS has come down to us, great is Konkani's debt to Prikryl. However, the MS may have been sent before his arrest, or by other means unknown to us.

### {III} THE PRESENT EDITION OF THE *PRINCIPIA*

#### {1} Abbreviations

Words and phrases much abbreviated in {a}, and somewhat amplified in {d}, have almost always been written at full length in this edition.

#### {2 } Orthography

I. *Konkani*. The orthography is that of the original, except for the omission of the tilde {~}, because it sometimes occurs over the circumflex accent, and thus complicates matters for the press. Where necessary, the words with the tilde are shown in square brackets.

II. *Latin*. That of the original, without accents.

III. *Portuguese*. That of the original, with the tilde but without the grave. The acute is sometimes employed to avoid confusion between two identically spelt words. The hyphen is sometimes used.

#### {3} Punctuation

The original is confused, confusing and inconsistent in its punctuation, and I have attempted to set things right. Quotation marks are employed in the following fashion:

I. Single 'quotes' for Latin words.

II. Double "quotes" for Portuguese words.

#### {4} Use of types

To avoid confusion between the text's three languages, Latin, Konkani and Portuguese, as well as to allow for special emphasis in Latin, the following conventions have been used:

I. Italic minuscules for the Konkani text,

II. Minuscules for the Latin,

III. Minuscules in double quotation marks for the Portuguese,

IV. Small italic capitals for emphasis in the Latin and minor headings in the text.

#### {5} Indication of the pages of the original

The pages of {a} only are indicated, in thick Arabic numerals in the margin.

#### {6} Headings and layout

The plan of the *Principia*, though markedly schematic, is not expressed as such by the layout of the MS. As I feel that lucidity of presentation

is the outstanding quality of Přikryl's work, I have found it necessary to employ various types, headings and numbers to make the structure of the work manifest. Most of the headings are the author's but not the numbers which precede them. The few new headings are taken from the part of the text which they introduce. The revised layout is briefly as follows:

I. Pars Prima: Elementa et Soni. Pars Secunda: Grammatica. Pars Tertia: Syntaxis. Not in the original.

II. The numbers which precede the headings: {I} &, {1} &, and 1 &c. The main divisions of the Grammatica are the eight parts of speech, hence nos {I} to {VIII}. These the author subdivides twice, of which I have made nos {1} etc. stand for the first subdivision, and nos 1 etc. for the second. The divisions of the Syntaxis are less elaborate, and need only the nos {I} etc.

III. Minor headings. The tenses, moods, etc. are all those of Latin grammar. Přikryl's text, however, gives equal treatment to main divisions and their subdivisions. I have given the main headings in minuscules and their subdivisions in italics. In all cases, I have introduced the main headings taken for granted by the author—'Indicativus', 'Subjunctivus', 'Gerundia' and 'Participia'.

As to the 'Singularis' and 'Pluralis', the version {d} usually shows them in two parallel columns, but not seldom gives the former above the latter. I have throughout followed the parallel column convention.

#### IV. Miscellaneous new headings

1. Elementa	in Pars Prima
2. De Sex Declinationibus	{I} {1}
3. Pronomina primitiva	{III} {1}
4. Pronomina derivativa	{III} {2}
5. Verba defectiva irregularia	{IV} {7}
6. Excursus	
7. Italic capital headings above the REGULAE of Pars Tertia, {III} to {VIII}.	

— — —

This edition of the *Principia* owes a great deal to Dr. Krása. It was his activities that made me aware of the book's existence; it was because of him that I was first able to see its MS version; it was he who suggested that I undertake its edition, who supplied me with the photographic copy which made the work possible, and who helped not a little in its realization.

## PARS PRIMA: LITERAE ET SONI

## Elementa

Lingua haec numerat elementa sive literas fere 700<sup>1</sup>

ã obscure, clarum et â longum

b, bh

c, ch, chh

d, dh, dd duplicatum inter duas vocales pronunciatur uti r,<sup>2</sup> ddh

e

que

h

i

k

l, lh. ll pronunciatur inflectendo linguam palatum versus

m, mh

n, nh, nn

o

p. ph servit loco litera f

q, qh, qhh. Hujus literæ in scribendo nostro modo vix est usus, ad evitandam confusionem, sed ejus loco communiter adhibetur litera k

r

s quod pronunciatur ut sh<sup>3</sup>

t, th. tt, tth

u

vh

x pronunciatur ut sch<sup>4</sup>

y

z, zh<sup>5</sup>

## Notandum

ã obscure pronunciatur sono medio inter a et o et communiter est breve, etsi subinde accentu longo notetur.<sup>6</sup>

e nunquam est principium vocis, sed semper ei anteponitur y. Hinc non pronunciatur etâm: 'venio', set yetâm.<sup>7</sup>

g ante vocales e et i assumit u. Ut que, gui, et subinde aspirationem tam ante has, quam caeteras vocales ut: gha, ghe, ghi, gho, ghu. Si quando voce aliqua lusitana, aut latina utuntur, in qua g ante e vel i more lusitano pronuncianda esset, utuntur litera z.<sup>8</sup> Idem fit, dum in voce lusitana aut latina invenitur IOTA, loco cujus etiam utuntur litera y. Sic hanc vocem Jesu scribunt et pronunciant vel Yesu vel Zesu.<sup>9</sup>

Ante o semper ponitur u in principio vocis ut: vo.<sup>10</sup>

x habet vim aspiratae sch.<sup>11</sup> Caetera melius auditu recte pronunciantium, ipsoque usu, quam praeceptis addiscuntur.

Quod ad ACCENTUS hujus linguae pertinet, quantitas ultimae syllabae specialiter est attendenda: a breve in fine hoc signo [˘] notari solet. Excipiuntur: âssâ, nâzâ, sâcâ, phâvâ. Item tertia persona praeteriti imperfecti indicativi, desinens in â obscure, et alioquin breve, in his enim non obstante hoc signo a postremum longum est, et ideo retento illo signo, quod etiam ã obscure denotat, ultimae vocali punctum adscribi solet ad significandum accentum longum, ut: bâissâ 'sedebat', âicâ 'audiebat', deqhâ 'videbat'.<sup>12</sup>

a longum, quod obscure non est, circumflexo [ˆ] notatur,<sup>13</sup> vel etiam acutè posset [ˊ].

<sup>1</sup> Stephens, *Arte da lingoa canarin* [ALC], no. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 4.

<sup>3</sup> To distinguish it from the initial s pronounced as z in German.

<sup>4</sup> This apparently has the German reader in mind.

<sup>5</sup> ALC, no. 3. Přikryl omits the follow-

ing from Stephens's alphabet: gh, y, lh, rh and sh.

<sup>6</sup> ALC, no. 5.

<sup>7</sup> ALC, no. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Pronounced as j before e and i.

<sup>9</sup> ALC, no. 10.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 12.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 13.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 19.

Exeuntia in *e* longa sunt, exceptis quibusdam vocibus *MARASTIS*, ut: *rāzē*, *drāvē*, *drāqhē*, *punnē*, *āchāryē*, et caetera, et quibus signum literae *a* brevis (˘) ad contradiſtincionem caeterorum, quae longa eſſe diximus, apponitur.<sup>14</sup>

*i* latinum in fine accentum brevem, *y* graecum *e* contra longum habet.

*o* longum eſt in fine, excipe: *devō*, *bhevō*, *pāō*, *nāvālāvō* &c. quae ſigno accentus brevis (˘) notantur.<sup>15</sup>

*u* finale breve eſt, exceptis faemininis primae declinationis ut: *bhālū*, et ſecundo caſu ſingularis, item primo pluralis quintae declinationis ut: *ritū*, et caetera huiusmodi accentum habent circumflexum (ˆ).<sup>16</sup>

Omnis ſyllaba finalis, cui impoſita eſt virgula more luſitano, ad ſignificandam determinatam literae *m* pronunclationem, longa eſt, praeterquam in *zaem*, *tthaim*, *soditaum* (*zaē*, *tthai*, *soditāū*), in his enim *ae*, *ai*, *au* ſunt veluti diphthongi uni ſyllabae aequivalentes.<sup>17</sup>

Cum ultima ſyllaba accentum habet brevem, penultima longo gaudet: ſaepe ob diverſas rationes utraque et ultima et penultima eundem v. g. longum habet accentum, ut: *soditālom* (*soditālō*), cuius ultima longa eſt ob virgulam ſuperscriptam, penultima vero ob ſtet longum per omnia tempora huius verbi; ſic *soditālio* longam habet ultimam, quia in *o* exeuntem et ſimiliter antepeluntimam ob rationem mox ante datam.<sup>18</sup>

In libris impreſſis *a* breve ſic exprimitur *ā*. *a* vero longum circumflexo notatur *ā*, ut ex jam dictis ſatis colligitur, quamvis hoc pendeat ab arbitrio imprimentium, dummodo lectorem de his in principio admoneant.

## PARS SECUNDA: GRAMMATICA

2

### (I) De octo partibus orationis, et primo de nomine

#### (1) De ſex declinationibus

Sex numerantur declinationes nominum, quarum quaelibet duabus in ſingulari, et totidem in plurali terminantur inflexionibus, ita ut prior et caſui nominandi ſerviat, et accuſandi, poſterior vocandi et ablativi, a qua etiam formantur genitivi et dativi, adiectis certis augmentis ſyllabicis, ut ex infra dicendis patebit.<sup>19</sup>

#### 1<sup>a</sup> declinatio<sup>20</sup>

1<sup>a</sup> declinatio eſt faemininorum exeuntium in *ā* vel *ā*, id eſt: breve vel longum, vel in *āi* exiſtente, nimirum *ā* claro et longo, vel in *y* vel *ū* pariter longum, quorum inflexiones ſunt ſequentes:

Singularis  
1 *Vāttā*. 'Via' vel ['ſemita']<sup>21</sup>  
2 *Vātte*

Singularis  
1 *Cālpānā*. 'Cogitatio'  
2 *Cālpāne*

Singularis  
1 *Chovāi*. 'Tripus'  
2 *Chovāye*

Singularis  
1 *Polly*. 'Panis ex oriza',  
luſitanice: "apa"  
2 *Polliye*

Singularis  
1 *Bhālū*. 'Vulpes faemina'

Pluralis  
1 *Vātto*  
2 *Vāttām*  
Pluralis  
*Cālpāno*  
*Cālpānām*  
Pluralis  
*Chovāyo*  
*Chovāyām*

2 *Bhālve*  
Pluralis  
*Pollio*  
*Polliām*  
Pluralis  
*Bhālvo*  
*Bhālvām*

5 terminations

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 20.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 21.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 23.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 24.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 25.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, nos. 26 and 27.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 35.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 36.

<sup>21</sup> The original has only 'via' vel



N. B. Hoc signum (≈) literam *m* finalem denotat, et more lusitano etiam sic {2} exprimi solet.

II<sup>a</sup> declinatio<sup>22</sup>

II<sup>a</sup> est masculinorum in *u* breve et *ău*, ac neutrorum in *ă*, *ě*, *im*, et *um*, ut:

6 termi-  
nationes

	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Moru</i> . 'Pavo'	<i>Moră</i>
2	<i>Moră</i>	<i>Morăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Mătthău</i> . 'Tectum ex ramis confectum', lusitanice "ramada"	<i>Mătthăvă</i>
2	<i>Mătthăvă</i>	<i>Mătthăvăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Ghăără</i> . 'Domus'	<i>Ghăărăm</i>
2	<i>Ghăără</i>	<i>Ghăărăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Răze</i> . 'Regnum'	<i>Răzeăm</i>
2	<i>Răzeă</i>	<i>Răzeăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Tântim</i> . 'Ovum'	<i>Tântiăm</i>
2	<i>Tântiă</i>	<i>Tântiăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Dhănnum</i> . 'Arcus'	<i>Dhănnvăm</i>
2	<i>Dhănnvă</i>	<i>Dhănnvăm</i>

III<sup>a</sup> declinatio<sup>23</sup>

III<sup>a</sup> est faemininorum vel etiam priorum alterius generis, exeuntium in *i* breve juxta supradicta, ut:

unica  
termi-  
natio

	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Borî</i> . 'Pomus arbor'	<i>Bory</i>
2	<i>Bory</i>	<i>Borym</i>

IV<sup>a</sup> declinatio<sup>24</sup>

IV<sup>a</sup> est masculinorum in *o*, et neutrorum in *ě* seu *em* ut:

2  
termi-  
nationes

	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Combo</i> . 'Gallus avis'	<i>Combe</i>
2	<i>Combeă</i>	<i>Combeăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Păo</i> . 'Pes' vel 'tibia'	<i>Păe</i>
2	<i>Păeă</i>	<i>Păeăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Tămbio</i> . 'Vasculum pro aqua', lusitano-indice: <i>gargo</i>	<i>Tămbie</i>
2	<i>Tămbiă</i>	<i>Tămbiăm</i>
	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Sunnem</i> . 'Canis'	<i>Sunnym</i>
2	<i>Sunneă</i>	<i>Sunneăm</i>

NOTA: exeuntia in *io* hujus declinationis non inflecti ut caetera in *ea*, sed *o* recti mutare in *a*, vel *ăm*, uti liquet ex exemplo dato in *tămbio*.

V<sup>a</sup> declinatio<sup>25</sup>

V<sup>a</sup> est faemininorum in *u* breve, exceptis quibusdam propriis masculini generis, ut:

unica  
termi-  
natio

	Singularis	Pluralis
1	<i>Ritû</i> . 'Mos' sive 'consuetudo'	<i>Ritû</i>
2	<i>Ritû</i>	<i>Ritûm</i>

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 40.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 43.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 48.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 52.

VI<sup>a</sup> declinatio<sup>26</sup>

VI<sup>a</sup> est masculinorum in *āi*, *y* et *ū* scilicet longum, utpote notatum circumflexo, ut:

Singularis	Pluralis	3 termi- nationes
1 <i>Tthāvāi</i> . 'Fabēr lignarius'	<i>Tthāvāi</i>	
2 <i>Tthāvāiā</i>	<i>Tthāvāiām</i>	
Singularis	Pluralis	
1 <i>Dārzy</i> . 'Sartor'	<i>Dārzy</i>	
2 <i>Dārzyā</i>	<i>Dārziām</i>	
Singularis	Pluralis	
1 <i>Vellū</i> . 'Canna indica mas', lusitanice: "bambu macho"	<i>Vellū</i>	
2 <i>Vellvā</i>	<i>Vellvām</i>	

Quaedam indeclinabilia sunt, ut: *vārā*, 'genus numi indici' (lusitanice: "pardao", vel "xerafim"), *sennāi*, 'magister legendi et scribendi', *Santāi*, proprium nomen mulieris. Alia plurali carent, ut: *drāve*, *eā*, 'supellex', sive 'divitiae', quae omnia usu discenda sunt.<sup>27</sup>

## (2) De formatione casuum

3

**GENITIVUS** cujuscunque nominis formatur a 2<sup>a</sup> cujusque declinationis inflexione, quam diximus etiam vocativo et ablativo servire; formatur, inquam, addendo augmentum syllabicum *cho* masculini generis, vel *chy*, faeminini, vel *chem*, neutrius, quae mox dicta augmenta declinantur per declinationem cujuslibet illorum terminationi correspondentem, et concordant in genere, numero et casu non cum nomine, cujus augmentum finit, sed cum illo, ratione cujus alterum nomen addito simili augmento effectum est genitivi casus; ut: *Mugticho mārgu*, 'iter beatitudinis'. *Pārāmespārāchy bhāzānā*, 'adoratio Dei'. *Suāmiyāchem ghārā*, 'domus Dei', ubi cum *mārgu*, 2<sup>dum</sup> cum *bhāzānā*, 3<sup>tum</sup> cum *ghārā* in genere, numero et casu concordat, uti consideranti facile est percipere. Cum plura nomina ad eandem rem pertinentia in genitivo ponenda sunt, non singulis, sed postremo solum eorum additur dictum augmentum, reliquis secundam tantum suae declinationis inflexionem retinentibus, ut: *Suāmyā Jesu Christāchy bhāzānā*, 'Adoratio Domini Jesu Christi'.<sup>28</sup> Subinde in certis phrasibus, et modis loquendi pro *cho*, *chy*, *chem*, substituuntur augmenta *lo*, *ly*, *lem*, vel *quelo*, *quely*, *quelem*, vel etiam *thelo*, *thely*, *thelem*,<sup>29</sup> quae eundem plane usum habent, ut: *Hem cullāgrā connālem?* 'Cujus est hic hortus palmarum?' *Pedruguelem*. 'Petri'.<sup>30</sup>

**DATIVUS** formatur ab eadem supradicta inflexione, a qua genitivus, addito augmento syllabico *cā*, quod pariter ultimo tantum nomini adjungitur, quando plura ad eandem rem spectantia in dativo ponenda sunt, ut: *Suāmyēcā bhāzā*, 'Adora Deum' sive 'facias adorationem Domino'. *Suāmyeā Jesu Christācā bhāzā*, 'Exhibe adorationem Domino Jesu Christo'.<sup>31</sup>

**VOCATIVUS** cognoscitur ex adjecta una aliqua ex particulis vocandi, quales sunt: *ye*, *āre*, *go*, *gā*, *āgo*, *que*, quae numero singulari serviunt, et *no* ad exprimendum vocativum pluralem, quod etiam honoris causa aliquando vocativo singulari jungitur, ut: *Cheddeāre!* 'O parvule!' *Māriyego!* 'O Maria!' *Ye Pāulā!* 'O Paule!' *Cheddeāno!* 'O parvuli!' sive 'pueri!' *Mānussāno!* 'O homines!' *Sennāino!* 'Domine praeceptor!' seu 'magister!' *Pādrino!* 'Reverende Domine!' seu 'Domine Pater!'.<sup>32</sup>

**ABLATIVUS** intelligitur ex adjecta particula postpositiva, quae casum hujusmodi regit, et ideo postpositio dicitur, quia casum suum sequitur; ut: *Pārāmespārā qhātirā*, 'per amorem' sive 'amore, Dei', *tuje tthāim*, 'tecum'. Aliquando ex particula significante instrumentum, qualis est *nā* in singulari, et *ny* pro ablativo in plurali, ut *hātānā*, 'manu', et *hātāny*, 'manibus'; *pāeānā*, 'pede', *pāeāny*, 'pedibus'.<sup>33</sup> Alii praeterea modi exprimendi ablativum sunt in usu, ut: *nāny*, 'in nomine', a *nānvā*, 'nomen'; *hātym*, 'in manu', ab *hātu*, 'manus'; *suārguym*, 'in caelo', a *suārgu*, 'caelum'; plurimique his similes; quibus si adjungatur adjectivum, concordat cum iisdem in ablativo singulari,

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 54.<sup>27</sup> Not in *ALC*.<sup>28</sup> *ALC*, no. 56.<sup>29</sup> *thelo*, *thely*, *thelem* not in *ALC*.<sup>30</sup> *ALC*, no. 64.<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 57.<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 58.<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 63.

et genere faeminino; ut: *bâpâchie nânvy*, 'in nomine Patris' sive 'paterno'; *uzuvie hâtym*, 'a dextris' sive 'a manu dextera'; *măzie ghărym*, 'domi mea', sive 'in domo mea'. Subinde praedictis ablativis adiungitur augmentum *cho, chy, chem* et tunc vim habet genitivi, ut: *hâtyncho*, 'manus' (lusitanice: "da mão"); *ghăryncho*, 'domus', *suărguyncho*, 'caeli'; et adjectiva his conjuncta cum iis concordant in genere faeminino et casu, ac si essent ablativi, cum eadem inflexio et ablativo serviat, et genitivo, ut jam dictum est. Augmentum autem *cho* concordat cum substantivo, cui sociatur in genere, numero et casu, ut: *Măzie ghăryncho mănussu*, 'domesticus meus', sive 'homo domus meae'. Subinde omittitur signum literam *m* vel *n* denotans, et dicitur *ghărcho*, vel per syncope, *ghărcho*, *ghărchy*, *ghărchem*. Item quod supra notatum jam fuit, in certis phrasibus pro *cho, chy, chem* etiam aliquando adhibetur *lo, ly, lem* aut *guelo, ly, lem*, uti et *thelo, ly, lem*, ut: *Cullăgră connălem?* 'Cujus est hoc palmetum?' *Pedruquelem*. 'Petri'.

## [II] De nominibus adjectivis<sup>34</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Băro, ry, rem</i> . 'Bonus, a, um'	<i>Băre, io, im</i>
2 <i>Băreă, ie, eă</i>	<i>Băreâm, iâm, eâm</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Văittu, i, ă</i> . 'Malus, a, um'	<i>Văittă, y, ă</i>
2 <i>Văittă, y, ă</i>	<i>Văittâm, ym, âm</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Dogă, guy, ăm</i> . 'Duo, duae, duo'	<i>Dogăi, y, ăim</i> . 'Ambo, æ, o'
2 <i>Dogâm, ym, âm</i>	<i>Dogâim, ym, âim</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Tegă, y, ăm</i> . 'Tres, tria'	<i>Tegăi, &amp;c.</i> 'Omnes tres'
2 <i>Tegâm &amp;c.</i>	<i>Tegâim &amp;c.</i>

Eadem ratione, que *dogă* et *tegă*, declinatur *chougă*, 'quatuor', et *chougăi*, 'omnes quatuor', uti et *păncă*, 'quinque', et *păncăi* 'omnes quinque'.

*Dogă*, *tegă* et *chougă* adhibentur, cum de hominibus vel animantibus sermo est,<sup>35</sup> pro aliis vero *doni*, *tini*, *cheări* &c., quae sequenti modo declinantur:<sup>36</sup>

Pluralis	Pluralis
1 <i>Doni</i> . 'Duo'	1 <i>Păncă</i> . 'Quinque'
2 <i>Dom</i>	2 <i>Păncâm</i> <sup>37</sup>
Pluralis	Pluralis
1 <i>Tini</i> . 'Tres'	1 <i>Să</i> . 'Sex'
2 <i>Tin</i>	2 <i>Sâm</i> <sup>38</sup>
Pluralis	Pluralis
1 <i>Cheări</i> . 'Quatuor'	1 <i>Sătă</i> . 'Septem'
2 <i>Choum</i>	2 <i>Sătâm</i> <sup>39</sup>

Et sic usque ad centum exclusive; *sem*, quod 'centum' significat, sic declinatur:<sup>40</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Sem</i>	<i>Sim</i> . 'Centenarius'
2 <i>Seă</i>	<i>Seâm</i>

et sequitur declinationem quartam ut *sunnem*. Ita pariter *yecăssem*, 'semel centum', *donissim*, 'ducenta'. Dicitur etiam *xembări*, et significat: 'usque ad centum', vel 'usque ad numerum centesimum'.<sup>41</sup>

*Hăzăru*, 'mille' vel 'numerus millenarius' declinatur per *moru*, ut *yecu hăzăru*, 'semel mille'. *Doni hăzăru*, 'bis mille',<sup>42</sup> &c.

In significandis numeris fractis usus est certorum adjectivorum, ut: singularis: *deddu, y, ă*, 'unus cum dimidio'. In plurali *ăddăichă, y, ăm*, 'duo cum dimidio'. *Autthă, y, ăm*, 'tres cum dimidio'. *Chăuăddă, y, ăm*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . *Păncăddă, y, ăm*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . *Săddesă*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . *Sădde-sătă*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Et sic caeteris omnibus numeris fractis praeponitur haec vox: *sădde*, usque ad centum; tum vero dicitur e. g. *deddăssem*, 150, *deddăzăru*, 1500. Cum vero dicendum

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 70.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 74.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 78.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 79.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 80.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 81.

est e.g. 'minus quarta parte, quam duo integra', exprimitur per *pāunne* hoc modo: *pāunne doni*, ita quoque de tribus &c. *pāunne tini* &c. Similiter *pāunnessem*, 'centum dempta quarta parte', id est 75, sive 'septuaginta quinque'. Si vero quarta parte amplius fuerit, dicitur e.g. *sāvāydoni*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , *sāvāy tini*  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , &c.<sup>43</sup>

### (III) De pronomine

#### (1) Pronomina primitiva

PRIMITIVA sunt: *hānvā*, *tum*, *to*, *ho*, *zo*, *connu*, *āpānnāpem*, id est: 'ego', 'tu', 'ille', 'iste', 'qui', 'quis', 'ipse'. Caetera, de quibus inferius, derivativa, quae scilicet ab his derivantur.<sup>44</sup>

Pronomina *hānvā*, *tum*, item *to*, *ho*, *zo*, cum substantiva sunt, tribus tantum inflexionibus gaudent tam in singulari quam plurali, tria vero postrema etiam substantive posita per omnia genera inflectuntur sic:<sup>45</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Nom: <i>Hānvā</i> . 'Ego'	<i>Āmym</i> . 'Nos'
Dat: <i>Mācā</i> . 'Mihi'	<i>Āmācām</i> . 'Nobis'
Abl: <i>Māze</i> . 'A me'	<i>Āmānche</i> . 'A nobis'
Singularis	Pluralis
Nom: <i>Tum</i> . 'Tu'	<i>Tumym</i> . 'Vos'
Dat: <i>Tucā</i> . 'Tibi'	<i>Tumācām</i> . 'Vobis'
Abl: <i>Tuze</i> . 'A te'	<i>Tumānche</i> . 'A vobis' <sup>46</sup>
Singularis	Pluralis
Nom: <i>To</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>tem</i> . 'Ille, ilia, illud'	<i>Te</i> , <i>tio</i> , <i>tīm</i> . 'Illi, illae, illia'
Dat: <i>Tācā</i> , <i>tīcā</i> , <i>tācā</i> . 'Illi'	<i>Tāncām</i> , <i>tīncām</i> , <i>tāncām</i>
Abl: <i>Tāche</i> , <i>tīche</i> , <i>tāche</i> . 'Ab illo'	<i>Tāche</i> , <i>tīche</i> , <i>tāche</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
Nom: <i>Ho</i> , <i>hi</i> , <i>hem</i> . 'Hic, iste', &c.	<i>He</i> , <i>hio</i> , <i>him</i> . 'Isti', &c.
Dat: <i>Hācā</i> , <i>hīcā</i> , <i>hācā</i>	<i>Hāncām</i> , <i>hīncām</i> , <i>hāncām</i>
Abl: <i>Hāche</i> , <i>hīche</i> , <i>hāche</i>	<i>Hānche</i> , <i>hīnche</i> , <i>hānche</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
Nom: <i>Zo</i> , <i>zi</i> , <i>zem</i> . 'Iste qui, ista quae' &c.	<i>Ze</i> , <i>zio</i> , <i>zi</i> . 'Isti qui' &c.
Dat: <i>Zācā</i> , <i>zīcā</i> , <i>zācā</i>	<i>Zāncām</i> , <i>zīncām</i> , <i>zāncām</i> . 'Istis quibus'
Abl: <i>Zāche</i> , <i>zīche</i> , <i>zāche</i>	<i>Zānche</i> , <i>zīnche</i> , <i>zānche</i> . 'Ab istis quibus' <sup>47</sup>

Praedicta tria pronomina substantiva esse cognoscuntur, cum per se sola in oratione posita inveniuntur, ut: *Tācā dy*, 'Des illi', *Hācā māri*, 'Percute istum'. Adjectiva vero sunt, et ut talia declinantur, quando substantivis adjunguntur, ut: *Heā mānnus-seācā dy*, 'Des vel da huic homini', *Teā cheddeāca āpāi*, 'Voca hunc puerum'. Sic autem adjective declinantur:<sup>48</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>To</i> , <i>ty</i> , <i>tem</i> . 'Hic, ille' v. g. homo	<i>Te</i> , <i>tio</i> , <i>tīm</i>
2 <i>Teā</i> , <i>tīe</i> , <i>teā</i>	<i>Teām</i> , <i>tīām</i> , <i>teām</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Ho</i> , <i>hy</i> , <i>hem</i> . 'Hic, iste homo'	<i>He</i> , <i>hio</i> , <i>him</i>
2 <i>Heā</i> , <i>hīe</i> , <i>heā</i>	<i>Heām</i> , <i>hīām</i> , <i>heām</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Zo</i> , <i>zi</i> , <i>zem</i> . 'Iste homo qui'	<i>Ze</i> , <i>zio</i> , <i>zim</i>
2 <i>Zeā</i> , <i>zīe</i> , <i>zeā</i>	<i>Zeām</i> , <i>zīām</i> , <i>zeām</i>
Singularis	Pluralis
1 <i>Connu</i> , <i>i, ā</i> . 'Qui, quae, quod'	<i>Connā</i> , <i>y, ām</i>
2 <i>Connā</i> , <i>y, ā</i>	<i>Connām</i> , <i>im, ām</i> <sup>49</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., no. 82.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., no. 88.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., no. 89.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., no. 90.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., no. 91.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., no. 92.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., no. 93.

**NOTANDUM:** Hoc pronomen *connu* conjungi aliquando cum pronomine *zo*, et tunc dicitur: *zo connu*, 'iste qui', et in faeminino *zi conni*, 'ista quae'; in neutro vero non dicitur *zem connă*, sed *zem căim*, 'istud quod'.<sup>50</sup>

Singularis  
1 *Āpănnă*. 'Ipse'  
2 *Āpănnēă*

Pluralis  
*Āpănnă*  
*Āpănnēăm*<sup>51</sup>

*Āpănnăpem* semper est neutrum, magisque reciprocum, quam *ăpănnă*, ut: *Āpănnăpem sămărpilem*, 'Sibimetpsi sacrificium obtulit' vel 'sacrificavit'.<sup>52</sup>

## [2] Pronomina derivativa

Ab ablativis primitivorum *hănvă*, *tum*, et substantivis *to*, *ho*, *zo*, tam singularis quam pluralis numeri, derivantur sequentia adjectiva possessiva.

Singularis  
*Măzo,zy,zem*. 'Meus, a, um'  
*Tuzo,zy,zem*. 'Tuus'  
*Tăcho,y,em*. 'Illius' [mascul.]  
*Ticho,y,em*. 'Illius' [faeminin.]  
*Hăcho,y,em*. 'Istius' [mascul.]  
*Hicho,y,em*. 'Istius' [faeminin.]  
*Zăcho,y,em*. 'Istius qui' [mascul.]  
*Zicho,y,em*. 'Istius qui' [faeminin.]

Pluralis  
*Ămăncho,chy,chem*. 'Noster'  
*Tumăncho,y,em*. 'Vester'  
*Tăncho,y,em*. 'Illorum'  
*Tincho,y,em*. 'Illarum'  
*Hăncho,y,em*. 'Istorum'  
*Hincho,y,em*. 'Istarum'  
*Zăncho,y,em*. 'Istorum qui'  
*Zincho,y,em*. 'Istarum quae'<sup>53</sup>

Loco *măzo*, *ămancho*, *tuzo* &c. aliquando in certis, non tamen omnibus, phrasibus adhibentur: *măguelo*, *ămănguelo*, *tuguelo*, *tumănguelo*, *tăguelo*, *tănguelo*, *tiguelo*, *tinguelo*, *hăguelo*, *hănguelo*, *higuelo*, *hinguelo*.<sup>54</sup>

Ab *ăpănnă* derivatur *ăpulo,ly,lem*, 'suus,a,um', vel 'ipse, ipsius'.

Ab *hănvă*, *tum*, *to*, *ho*, *zo*, *connu*, et *ăpănnă*, derivantur quaedam, quae praeteritis, et participio praeteriti activorum inserviunt; sic ab *hănvă* fit *hănvem* in singulari, et *ănym* in plurali. A *tum*, *tuvem*, et in plurali *tumym*. A *to*, *tănnem* in singulari, *tănnym* in plurali. Ab *ho*, *hănnem*, et *hănnym*. A *zo*, *zănnem* et *zănnym*. Ab *hi*, *hinnem* et *hinnym*. A *ti*, *tinnem*, *tinnym*. A *zi*, *zinnem*, *zinnym*. A *connu*, *connem*, ab *ăpănnă*, *ăpănnem*.<sup>55</sup>

Aliae etiam sunt derivationes verbis defectivis inservientes, vim et significationem verbi possum includentes, quales sunt: *măzeănă*, *tuzeănă*, *ămăncheănă*, *tumăncheănu*, *tăcheăna*, *tăncheănă*, *hăcheănă*, *hăncheănă*, *zăcheănă*, *zăncheănă*, *ticheănă*, *tincheănă*, *hicheănă*, *hincheănă*, *connăcheănă*, *connăncheănă*, *connicheănă*, *connincheănă*, *ăpănneăcheănă*.<sup>56</sup>

## (IV) De verbo

Una est omnium **ACTIVORUM** conjugatio, quam et **PASSIVA** sequuntur, quae, quando, et quomodo formentur, dicitur infra. **NEUTRA** in praeteritis differunt ab activis, et peculiari modo conjugantur. Quaedam denique in quibusdam solum temporibus **IRREGULARIA** sunt, quae omnia sub finem adducentur; quia vero quatuor sunt vocales characteristicae seu formativae, quae videlicet immediate praecedunt syllabam *tăm*, in quam desinit omnium verborum prima persona praesentis indicativi singularis, quatuor etiam sunt species verborum; alia enim ante prae | dictam syllabam habent vocalem *ă*, ut: *băissătăm*, 'sede' ["assento-me"]; in aliis praecedit diphtongus *ăi*, ut: *bărăităm*, 'scribo'; vel vocalis *e*, ut *niăetăm*, 'dormio'; vel *i*, ut: *sodităm*, 'quaero'; in quorum omnium formatione, quocumque in tempore, sua cujuslibet characteristica sedulo est attendenda, et conservanda.<sup>57</sup>

**PASSIVUM** non formatur ab omni activo, sunt enim quaedam, a quibus passiva formari nequeunt; haec proinde, si quando passive efferenda sunt, aliis oportet uti loquendi formulis: e.g. dicendum sit: 'verberaberis', quia a *mărităm*, 'verbero', non formatur passivum, mutatur in sequentem phrasim: 'Te verberabunt' — *Tucă sattă*

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 94.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 95.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 97.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 102.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 104.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 105.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 106.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 107.



*veri mārity*. Similiter si dicere velis: 'Ad mortem damnatus fuit', dic: 'Lata fuit sententia, ut illum occiderent'. *Tācā zivim mārēā mhonnu phārmānnā dilem*.<sup>58</sup>

Quaedam secundum phrasim lusitanam active prolata passivum continent, et sunt ferme illis similia, quae apud latinos passivum impersonale in certis phrasibus admittunt, aut si etiam passivum personale habeant, impersonaliter tamen etiam bene adhibentur. In his ergo, cum sensum illum passivum explicare cupimus, si activa ante syllabam *tām* vocalem *i* habent, mutatur in *ā*, ut: *bhāgāssitām*, 'parco', *bhāgāssātām*, 'parcitur' ["perdo-se" dicunt lusitani], *bhoquitām*, 'fruo' ["gozo"], *bhogātām*, 'datur frui', vel 'habetur fruitio' ["se goza"]. Si vero diphthongus *āi* praecesserit, expungitur vocalis *i*, ut: *buddāitām*, 'suffoco' ["afogo"]; *buddātām*, "suffoco-me" phrasi lusitana ["afogo-me"], latina 'suffoco'.<sup>59</sup>

Alia etiam aliter formantur, ut *sāndditām*, 'perdo', *sānddāvātām*, 'perditur' ["perde-se"], *vāddāitām*, 'extinguo' ["apago"], *vāddāvātām*, 'extinguitur' ["apaga-se"].<sup>60</sup>

Alia est species verborum, quasi CAUSATIVORUM, quae ab aliis formantur praepo-  
nendo diphthongam *āi* ante syllabam *tām*, ut: *dhāvātām*, 'curro', *dhāvāitām*, 'facio ut curratur' ["faço correr"]; *qhellātām*, 'ludo' ["brinco"], *qhellāitām*, 'facio ut ludatur' ["faço brincar"]; *pādditām*, 'demolior' ["derrubo"], *pāddāitām*, 'facio demoliri' ["faço derrubar"]; *hālātām*, 'moveo' ["bulo"], *hālāitām*, 'facio ut moveatur' ["faço bulir"]; *sicātām*, 'disco' ["aprendo"], *sicāitām*, 'facio ut discatur, sive doceo' ["faço aprender. ou ensino"].<sup>61</sup>

### [1] *Conjugatio verbi activi*

#### Indicativus

##### *Indicativi praesens*

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā seditām</i> . 'Quaero'	<i>Āmym seditāum</i>
<i>Tum seditāssi</i> . 'Quaeris'	<i>Tumym seditāthā</i>
<i>To seditā</i> . 'Quaerit'	<i>Te seditāti</i> <sup>62</sup>

N. B. Haec terminatio secundae personae pluralis indicativi inusitata est, ejusque loco in omnibus verbis adhibetur tertia persona, etiam cum de secunda sermo est.<sup>63</sup>

##### *Praeteritum imperfectum Iumum*

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā sodim</i> . 'Quaerebam'	1a caret
<i>Tum sodissi</i>	2a caret
<i>To sody</i>	<i>Te sodity</i>

##### *Aliud praeteritum imperfectum*

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Soditālom, lim, lem</i>	<i>Soditāleum</i>
<i>Soditālossi, lissi, lenssi</i>	<i>Soditāleāthā</i>
<i>Soditālo, li, lem</i>	<i>Soditāle, lio, lym</i> <sup>64</sup>

Tertiae personae plurali hujus 2<sup>di</sup> imperfecti, aliorumque multorum temporum, eleganter addi solet augmentum syllabicum *ti*, ut: *soditāleti*, *soditālioti*, *soditālinti*.<sup>65</sup>

**NOTANDUM ETIAM:** ubicunque hujusmodi tres terminationes alicujus verbi reperluntur, primam servire ad concordandum cum masculino, secundam cum faeminino, tertiam cum neutro. Praeterita insuper activorum, et tempora quae a praeterito derivantur, sequuntur in constructione genus rei patientis, et non agentis, uti hic verbum 'quaero' in datis temporibus concordat in genere cum re quaesita.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 118.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 119.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 120.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 121.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 122.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 123.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 124.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

*Praeteritum perfectum Ium*<sup>67</sup>

## Singularis

*Hânvem sodilo,li,lem.* 'Quaesivi'*Tuvem sodilo,li,lem**Tânnem sodilo,li,lem*

## Pluralis

*Âmym, tumym, tânnym sodile,lio,lim**Praeteritum perfectum IIIdum*<sup>68</sup>

## Singularis

*Hânvem sodilălo,li,lem**Tunvem sodilălo,li,lem**Tânnem sodilălo,li,lem*

## Pluralis

*Âmym sodilăle,lio,lym**Tumym sodilăle,lio,lym**Tânnym sodilăle,lio,lym**Praeteritum perfectum IIIItium*<sup>69</sup>

## Singularis

*Hânvem &c. sodilă,liă,leă*

('tenho buscado')

## Pluralis

*Âmym &c. sodileăti,liăti,leăti**Plusquam perfectum*<sup>70</sup>

## Singularis

*Hânvem &c. sodilălo,ly,lem.*

'Quaesiveram'

## Pluralis

*Âmym &c. sodilăle,lio,lym**Futurum*<sup>71</sup>

## Singularis

*Hânvă sodină.* 'Quaeram'*Tum sodissy**To sodită*

## Pluralis

*Âmym sodum**Tumym sodixăthă**Te sodity*

N. B. 1<sup>ma</sup> pluralis servit etiam in singulari, cum in prima persona singularis fit interrogatio, ut: *Sodum* ? 'Quaeram ?' *Cărum* ? 'Faciame ?'<sup>72</sup>

Subinde 2<sup>da</sup> persona singulari hujus temporis additur augmentum syllabicum *thă*, ut *yessithă*, 'veniet'. Idem fit aliquando in 3<sup>a</sup> plurali, ut: *mhannatita*, 'dicent'.

*Imperativus*<sup>73</sup>

## Singularis

2 *Sodi.* 'Quaere'3 *Sodum.* 'Quaerat ille'

## Pluralis

1 *Sodunyă*2 *Sodeă*3 *Sodunty*

In multis verbis usus est secundae personae pluralis in *ă* pro tertia, ut: *cără*, *văchă*, &c.<sup>74</sup>

*Optativus omnium temporum*<sup>75</sup>

*Sodileă puro*, 'utinam quaererem'. Lusitanices "e buscar". "Basta que busque".

Haec inflexio et singulari et plurali servit, nec aliam praeterea habent verba in optativo.

*Subjunctivus**Subjuncti praesens*<sup>76</sup>

## Singularis et pluralis

*Soditâm âssătâm*, 'Cum quaeram', vel 'quaerendo'. Lusitanice: "Como eu buscar" ou "buscando eu".

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 125.<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 129.<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 130.<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 132.<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 133.<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 137.<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 141.

*Imperfectum*<sup>77</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri seditom, tim, tem.* 'Si' vel 'cum quaererem, vel quaesivissem'. Lusitanice: "{Se} eu buscar" ou "buscasse"

*Zāri seditossi, tissi, tenssi*

*Zāri sodito, ti, tem*

## Pluralis

*Zāri soditeum*

*Zāri soditeāthā*

*Zāri soditeti, tioti, tinti*

*Perfectum*<sup>78</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. sodilo, ly, lem āssātām.* 'Postquam quaesiverim'. Lusitanice: "Buscando eu" ou "tendo buscando"

## Pluralis

*Āmym &c. sodile, lio, lym āssātām*

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>79</sup>

## Caret

*Futurum*<sup>80</sup>

Invariabile, includens particulam *zāri*:

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. sodileā, sodileāri, vel sodileāvāri.* 'Si quaesivero'. Lusitanice: "Se eu buscar".

## Pluralis

*Āmym &c. sodileā, sodileāri vel sodileāvāri*

*N. B. Sodileā &c. Sodileāri* aliquando sensum habent praeteriti, vel gerundii in *DO*, ut in sequenti exemplo: *Bāllālicā zāleāri, pādrīca āpāum dhāllolo?*<sup>81</sup> 'Si infirmus extitisti' vel 'infirmiorem sentiendo, jussisti vocari patrem?' Lusitanice: "Se estivestes doente" ou "estando doente, mandastes chamar au Padre?"<sup>82</sup>

*Aliud futurum*<sup>83</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri sodinā &c.*, ut in futuro indicativo  
Similiter pluralis

## Pluralis

*Zāri sodum &c.* ut in eodem futuro indicativo

*N. B.* Hoc futurum simile est quoad terminationes omnes futuro indicativi, et in hoc solum distinguitur, quod eidem praeponatur particulæ 'si', 'quando', &c., *zāri, zāvālli, zievēlle*, et aliae his similes.<sup>84</sup>

Infinitivus<sup>85</sup>

*Sodum vel soduncā.* 'Quaerere'

## Gerundia

*Gerundium in DI*<sup>86</sup>

*Soduncho vel soducho. Sodunchy vel soduchy. Sodunchem vel soduchem.* 'Quaerendi'. Lusitanice: "Mister buscar".

*N. B.* Hoc gerundium communiter regitur ab aliquo nomine substantivo, sine hoc enim nunquam ponitur in oratione, uti fere apud latinos, ut: *Sodunchy mākā qhossi nām.* 'Non habeo voluntatem quaerendi'. Lusitanice: "Não tenho vontade de buscar." *Soducho cāido āssā.* 'Est obligatio quaerendi'. Lusitanice: "He obrigação de buscar". Illud autem notandum: dictum gerundium concordare cum suo substantivo in genere, et numero.<sup>87</sup>

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 143.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 144.

<sup>79</sup> *ALC*, no. 145 gives the following plusquam perfectum: *Hānvem & c. zāri sodilālo, ly, lem.*

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 146.

<sup>81</sup> *dhāddilālo* in *ALC*, no. 148.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 149.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 150.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 156.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 157.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 158.

## Gerundium in DO

*Sodunu*, 'quaerendo' ["buscando"], vel *soditānāi*, vel *sodite velle*, vel *soditā āssātām*, 'ego quaerendo' ["eu buscando"].<sup>88</sup>

*Soditāchi*, et *soditā qhevi*, 'illico quaerendo' ["logo eu buscando"], postulat ante se personas *hānvem*, *tunvem*, &c., post se vero casum verbi; conjunctum autem verbo *āssām* petit pronomina *hānva*, *tum*, *to*.<sup>89</sup>

NOTA: *soditā*, 'quaerendo', communiter jungi verbis *yetām* et *vetām*, id est 'venio', et 'eo', ut *Soditā yetām*, 'Venio quaerendo', *Ulāitā vetā*, 'It loquendo'. Lusitanice: "Vai fallando".<sup>90</sup>

Subinde hoc gerundium assumpto augmento syllabico *chy* sociatur verbo substantivo *āssām* ut: *Ulāitāchy āssā*, 'Non nisi loquitur'. Lusitanice: "Não faz se não fallar".<sup>91</sup>

Gerundium in DUM<sup>92</sup>

*Soduncā*, *soduncheācā*, *soduncheā cārānnem*. 'Ad quaerendum'. Lusitanice: "buscar".

## Participia

Participium praesens<sup>93</sup>

Singularis

*Soditālo,ly,lem*. 'Quaerens'  
["o que busca"]

Pluralis

*Soditāle,līo,lim*

Participium praeteritum<sup>94</sup>

Singularis

*Soditālo,ly,lem*. 'Qui quaesivit vel fuit  
quaerens' ["o que buscou"]

Pluralis

*Soditāle,līo,lim*

Participium futurum in RUS<sup>95</sup>

Singularis

*Soditālom,lym,lem*. 'Quaesiturus sum'  
vel 'volo quaerere' ["Hei de buscar"]  
ou "quero buscar"]

*Soditālossi,lissi,lenssi*

*Soditālo,lī,lem*

Pluralis

*Soditāleum*

*Soditāleāthā*

*Soditāle,līo,lim*

Hoc futurum in *RUS* conjugatur cum verbo *āssām*,<sup>96</sup> sicut et gerundium in *DI*, *soduncho,y,em*, ut videri potest in exemplo ibi allato. Praedictum *soduncho,y,em* habet etiam vim participii futuri passivi: 'A me est quaerendus, a, um'. Lusitanice: "He de buscar" vel "ha-se de buscar".<sup>97</sup>

N. B. de hoc futuro videndae regulae in Syntaxi a pagina 82<sup>98</sup> de praeterito perfecto [Syntaxis (III)].

NOTANDUM: formari etiam aliam terminationem, aequivalentem futuro maxime passivo, a tertia persona indicativi praesentis quorumcunque verborum, mutatis syllabis *itā* in *ā* longum, et addito augmento syllabico *vo,vy,vem*, ut *soditā*, *sodāvo,vy,vem*; et servit modus iste loquendi cum verbo *pāddātām*, quod proprie significat 'cado', sed tunc aliam assumit vim significandi, et solum assumitur ad significandum tempus, de quo est sermo, ut videbitur in exemplis. Adverte etiam: si oratio sit de praeterito, tum ad exprimendam personam adhibenda esse pronomina *hānvem* &c. sicut in omnibus aliis praeteritis activorum, et tam praedictam terminationem, e. g. *sodāvo*, quam verbum *pāddātām*, concordare cum substantivo, rem patientem significante, ut: *Yecu combo hānvem sodāvo pāddālo*. 'Necesse mihi fuit quaerere' vel 'quaesiturus fui, gallum' vel 'quaerendus mihi' vel 'a me, fuit gallus'. Quodsi vero de alio quocunque tempore sit oratio, solum mutatur verbum *pāddātām* in tertiam personam illius temporis, et numeri,

<sup>88</sup> *ALC*, no. 159 has *soditām* for the singular and *soditānām* for the plural.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 160.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 161.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 166.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 168.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 169.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 170.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 171.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 172.

<sup>98</sup> The original has 'pag. 4'.

de quo procedit sermo, ut: *Yecu combo sodāvā pāddātā*. 'Necesse est quaerere' vel 'quaesiturus sum, gallum' vel 'quaerendus est gallus'. Vel *pāddātāti*, si de pluribus est sermo.<sup>99</sup>

## [2] *Formatio modorum et temporum*

### Indicativus

**IMPERFECTUM INDICATIVUM.** *Sodim* formatur a prima persona singulari indicativi praesentis, ablata syllaba *tām*, et notata vocali proxime antecedente seu in fine remanente, signo finali (~ vel 2) translate, videlicet a dicta syllaba *tām*, ut *soditām* ablato *tām* fit *sodim*. *Bāissātām*, *bāissām*; *bārātām*, *bārām*; *ndetām*, *nidem*. Excipiuntur quaedam irregularia, quae suis locis videri possunt.<sup>100</sup> Secundum imperfectum itidem formatur a praesenti indicativi, sed a secunda persona singularis addita syllaba *lom, lim, lem*, ut: *soditā* fit *soditālom, līm, lem*.<sup>101</sup>

**PRAETERITUM PERFECTUM** formatur a prima persona indicativi praesentis mutato *tām* in *lo* &c. in activis; ut *soditām*, *sodilo* &c. In neutris mutando in *lom, lim, lem*, ut: *nidetām*, *nidelom* &c. Excipiuntur habentia *ā* ante *tām*, quae in praeterito illud mutant in *i*, ut: *māgātām*, 'peto', *māguilo*. *Stcātām*, 'disco', *siquilo*. *Bolātām*, 'loquor', *bolilo*. *Āicātām*, 'audio', *āiquilo*. Alia irregularia propriis gaudent praeteritis, quae ab hac formatione recedunt: uti *ghetām*, 'recipio', *ghetālo*. *Vhārātām*, 'levo' vel 'porta' (lusit.: 'levo'), *vhelo*. *Mārātām*, 'morio', *melo*. *Cārītām*, 'facio', *quelo*. *Qhātām*, 'comedo', *qhelo*. *Vetām*, 'eo', *guelo*. *Yetām*, 'venio', *āilo*.<sup>102</sup>

**PRAETERITUM PLUSQUAM PERFECTUM** formatur a 1<sup>ma</sup> persona singularis praeteriti perfecti indicativi praeposita syllaba *lā* ante ultimam *lo*, ut: *sodilo*, *sodilālo*.<sup>103</sup>

**FUTURUM** formatur a 1<sup>ma</sup> persona singularis indicativi praesentis mutando *tām* in *nā* breve, ut: *soditām*, *sodinā*.<sup>104</sup> Eodem modo formatur in plurali sed mutando vocalem *i* in *um*, ablata syllaba *tām*, ut *soditām*, *sodī*, et mutato *i* in *um*, *sodum*.<sup>105</sup> Excipe dissyllaba, in quibus retenta vocali *i* vel alia mutatur *tām* in *um*; ut *pitām*, *pium*; *bitām*, *bium*; *qhātām*, *qhāum*. Item habentia *e* ante *tām*, quae pariter servant *e*, ut: *pāletām*, 'video', *pālleum*. Denique habentia *āi* ante *tām* amisso *i* mutant *tām* in *um*. *Āpātām*, 'voco', *āpāum*.<sup>106</sup>

### Imperativus<sup>107</sup>

**IMPERATIVI** 2<sup>da</sup> singularis formatur a 1<sup>ma</sup> praesentis indicativi ablata syllaba *tām*, ut: *soditām*, *sodī*; *āpātām*, *āpāi*; *pāletām*, *pālle*; *qhātām*, *qhā*. 3<sup>ta</sup> singularis eadem est, quae prima pluralis futuri indicativi *sodum*. In 1<sup>ma</sup> pluralis additur augmentum *yā*, ut *sodunyā*. 2<sup>da</sup> pluralis diversimode formatur secundum diversas verborum species, in quibus enim ante syllabam *tām* praecedit *āi* vel *i*, mutant *i* in *eā*, ut: *soditām* in 2<sup>da</sup> singularis *sodī*, ut dictum est, in plurali *sodeā*. *Āpātām*, singularis *āpāi*, pluralis *āpāeā*. Quae *ā* habent ante *tām*, solummodo illud mutant in *ā* longum, ut: *māgātām*, in singulari *māgā*, in plurali *māgā*. Hujusmodi vero dissyllaba ad 2<sup>dam</sup> singularis in 2<sup>da</sup> pluralis adjiciunt *eā*, ut: *qhātām*, singularis *qhā*, pluralis *qhāeā*. *Gātām*, *gā*, *gāeā*. *Zātām*, *zā*, *zāeā*. Quae denique habent *e* ante *tām*, iis ad 2<sup>dam</sup> singularis in 2<sup>da</sup> pluralis additur *ā* longum, ut: *pāletām*, singularis *pālle*, pluralis *pālleā*.

### Subjunctivus

**SUBJUNCTIVI IMPERFECTUM** formatur a 3<sup>ta</sup> singularis praesentis indicativi mutando *tām* in *tom, tim, tem*.<sup>108</sup>

**PLUSQUAM PERFECTUM ET FUTURUM.** Eadem sunt, quae in indicativo.<sup>109</sup>

Aliud autem **FUTURUM PROPRIUM SUBJUNCTI** formatur a perfecto indicativo mutando *o* in *eā*, et addendo vocem *ri* vel *vāri*, ut: *sodilo*, *sodileāri* vel *sodileāvāri*.<sup>110</sup>

### Infinitivus<sup>111</sup>

**INFINITIVUS** idem est cum prima persona pluralis futuri indicativi eiusdem regulis et exceptionibus in formatione dicti futuri supra explicatis subjacet.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 173.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 176.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 177.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 178.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 179.

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 180.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 181.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 183.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 184.

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, nos. 184—185.

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 186.

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 187.



## Gerundia

**GERUNDIUM IN DI** formatur ab infinitivo addita syllaba *cho* ut *sodum*. *Soduncho*, vel etiam *soducho*, absque signo, quo notatur in verbis *u*, et literae *n* vel *m* aequivalet, cujus ratio hic non est habenda.<sup>112</sup>

**GERUNDIUM IN DO**: 1<sup>ma</sup> terminatio formatur itidem ab infinitivo addita syllaba *nu*, relicto vel etiam abjecto signo infinitivi super *u*: ut *sodum* {*sodū*} *sodūnu*, vel etiam *sodunu*. 2<sup>da</sup> terminatio est eadem cum prima persona indicativi praesentis. Excipitur verbum substantivum, quod in prima praesentis indicativi habet *āssām*, hic vero *āssātām*. 3<sup>ia</sup> terminatio formatur a terminatione 2<sup>da</sup> mutato *tā* longo in breve, et addita syllaba *nā*, ut: *soditā*, *soditānā*. Addi etiam solet haec vox: *velle*, et fit alia hujus gerundii terminatio, ut: *soditānā velle*, vel brevius: *sodite velle*.<sup>113</sup>

**GERUNDIUM IN DUM**: 1<sup>ma</sup> terminatio formatur ab infinitivo addita syllaba *cā* brevi, ut: *sodum*, *soduncā*. 2<sup>da</sup> terminatio est quasi dativus de *soduncho*, videlicet *soduncheācā*. 3<sup>ia</sup> est quasi ablativus ejusdem *soduncho*, quem regit postpositio *cārān-* nem, ut: *soduncheā cārānnem*.<sup>114</sup>

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## Participia

**PARTICIPIUM PRAESENS** formatur a tertia persona singularis praeteriti perfecti 2<sup>di</sup> indicativi mutato *tā* longo in breve, ut: *soditālo* fit *soditālo*.<sup>115</sup>

Eodem modo **PARTICIPIUM PRAETERITUM** formatur a plusquam perfecto indicativo mutando *lā* longum in breve, ut *sodilālo*, *sodilālo*.<sup>116</sup>

## [3] Conjugatio verbi neutri

Verba neutra in sui conjugatione solum differunt ab activis in quibusdam temporibus post praesens indicativum infra ponendis; in caeteris conjugatur ut activa. Habent etiam hoc peculiare verba neutra, quod in iis temporibus, in quibus activa in plurali triplici gaudent terminatione, tribus generibus masculino, faeminino et neutro correspondente, una tantum ipsis sit terminatio, prout mox videbitur.<sup>117</sup>

## Indicativus

Indicativi praesens<sup>118</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Nidetām</i> . 'Dormio'	<i>Nidetāum</i>
<i>Nidetāssi</i>	<i>Nidetāthā</i>
<i>Nidetā</i>	<i>Nidetāti</i>

Praeteritum perfectum 1<sup>um</sup><sup>119</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā nidelom, līm, lem</i> . 'Dormivi'	<i>Nideleum</i>
<i>Tum nidelossi, lissi, lenssi</i>	<i>Nideleāthā</i>
<i>To nidelo, li, lem</i>	<i>Nideleti, lioti, linti</i>

Praeteritum 1<sup>i</sup>dum<sup>120</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā nidelālom, lālym, lem</i> &c.	<i>Nidalāleum</i> &c.

Praeteritum 1<sup>i</sup>itum<sup>121</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā nidelām, liām, leām</i> . 'Dormivi'. Lusitanice: "Eu ainda estou dormido"	<i>Āmym nideleāum</i>
<i>Tum nidelāssi, liāssi, leānssi</i>	<i>Tumym nideleāthā</i>
<i>To nidelā, nidelā, liā</i>	<i>Te nideleāti, liānti, leānti</i>

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 188.<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 189.<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 190.<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 191.<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 192.<sup>117</sup> Not found in *ALC*.<sup>118</sup> *ALC*, no. 193.<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 195.<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>122</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā nidēlālom,ly,lem.* 'Dormiveram'.

Lusitanice: "Eu dormira, ou tivera dormido"

*Tum nidēlālossi,lissi,lenssi**To nidēlālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Nidēlāleum**Nidēlālēāthā**Nidēlālēāti,lioti,linti*

NOTANDUM: Omnia haec tempora, uti et gerundia cum participiis, quae alioquin in activis concordant cum substantivo, rem patientem significante, in verbis neutris concordare cum agente, excepto participio futuri temporis passivi, quod semper exponitur in genere neutro cum *hānvem, tuvem* &c., ut: *Hānvem nidēunchem*, 'Dormiturus sum', vel 'Est mihi dormiendum'. Lusitanice: "Hei de dormir". In reliquis, ut dictum est, neutra conjugantur ut activa.<sup>123</sup>

{4} *Verbum substantivum āssām, ,sum'*

Ponitur necessario hoc loco verbum substantivum *āssām* cum verbo *zātām*, 'fio', passivae significationis, eo quod sine his verbis irregularibus nequaquam formari possit verbum NEGATIVUM, uti videbitur in ejus conjugatione duabus his conjugationibus dictorum verborum subnectenda.<sup>124</sup>

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>125</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā āssām.* 'Sum'*Tum āssāsi.* 'Es'*To āssā.* 'Est'

Pluralis

*Āmym āssāum.* 'Sumus'*Tumym āssāthā.* 'Estis'*Te āssāti.* 'Sunt'*Imperfectum*

quod etiam habet vim

*Perfecti*<sup>126</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā &c. āssilom,lim,lem.*

'Eram' vel 'fui'

*Āssilossi,lissi,lenssi**Āssilo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Āssileum**Āssilēāthā**Āssileti,lioti,linti**Plusquam perfectum*<sup>127</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā &c. āssilālom,lim,lem.* 'Fueram'*Āssilālossi,lissi,lenssi**Āssilālo,li,lem*

Pluralis

*Āssilāleum**Āssilālēāthā**Āssilāleti,lioti,linti**Futurum*<sup>128</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā &c. āssānā.* 'Ero'*Āssāsi**Āssātā*

Pluralis

*Āssum.* 'Erimus'*Āssāsēāthā**Āssāty*Imperativus<sup>129</sup>

Singularis

*Tum āssā.* 'Es' vel 'esto'*To āssum*

Pluralis

*Āmym āssum yā**Tumym āssā**Te āssunti*<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 196.<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 214.<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 216.<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 217.<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 218.<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 219.<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 220.<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 221.

Optativus<sup>130</sup>

Singularis et pluralis

*Āssileā puro*. 'Si essem', vel 'utrum essem'

## Subjunctivus

*Subjunctivi praesens*<sup>131</sup>*Āssātām*. 'Cum sim'. Lusitanice: "Como eu estou" ou "estando eu".*Subjunctivi imperfectum*<sup>132</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā zāri āssātom, tym, tem*. 'Si essem'  
vel 'fuissem'*Tum zāri āssātossi, tissi, tenssi**Te zāri āssāto, ty, tem*

Pluralis

*āssāteum**āssāteāthāi**āssātetī, tīoti, tīnti**Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>133</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvā &c. āssilom, lim, lem**āssilossi, lissi, lenssi**āssilo, ly, lem*

Pluralis

*āssileum āssātām**āssilecātha āssātām**āssilelio, lym āssātām**Futurum*<sup>134</sup>

Singularis

*Zāri āssānā*. 'Si fuero'.

Ut futurum indicativum

Pluralis

*Zāri āssum &c.*

Similiter ut futurum indicativum

*Aliud futurum*<sup>135</sup>in quo subintelligitur conjunctio *zāri*:*Hānvā, tum, to āssileā, āssileāri, āssileāvāri*. 'Si fuero'.Infinitivus<sup>136</sup>*Āssum*, vel *āssuncā*. 'Esse'

## Gerundia

*Gerundium in DI*<sup>137</sup>*Āssuncho, āssunchy, āssunchem*. 'Necesse est esse'. Lusitanice: "Mister estar".Caetera quoad formandum gerundium in *DI* observanda prout in verbo *soditām*.*Gerundium in DO*<sup>138</sup>*Āssūnum, āssātām, āssatānā velle, āssāte velle, āssātāchy, āssātā qhevi*. 'Essendo'.

Lusitanice: "Logo em estando".

*Gerundium in DUM*<sup>139</sup>*Āssuncā, āssuncheācā, āssuncheā cārānnem*. 'Ad essendum'. Lusitanice: "Pera estar".

## Participia

*Participium praesens*<sup>140</sup>

Singularis

*Āssilālo, ly, lem*

Pluralis

*Āssilālelio, lym*'Qui est'. Lusitanice: "O que está", ou "o que tem", ut: *Leqhā āssilālo mānussu*.

'Homo, qui est habens pecuniam' vel 'cui est pecunia'. Lusitanice: "homem, que tem dinheiro".

<sup>130</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 222.<sup>131</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 223.<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 224.<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 225.<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 226.<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 227.<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 228.<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 229.<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 230.<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 231.

*Participium praeteritum*<sup>141</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Āssilālo,ly,lem. 'Qui fuit'. Lusitanice: "O que esteve"	Āssilāle,lio,lym

*Futurum in RUS Imum*<sup>142</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Āssātālom,lym,lem. 'Futurus sum', vel 'Esse volo'. Lusitanice: "Hei de estar", ou "Quero estar"	Āssātāleum
Āssātālossi,lissi,lenssi	Āssātāleātha
Āssātālo,ly,lem	Āssātāle,lio,lim

*Futurum II*<sup>143</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Āssuncho,chy,che. 'Futurum est' vel 'fore'. Lusitanice: "Ha-se de estar"	Āssunche,chio,chim

[5] *Verbum zâtâm irregulare, passive significationis. Latine ,fio'  
et in aliquibus temporibus ,me facio'*

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>144</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Zâtâm. 'Fio'. Lusitanice: "Eu me faço, ou sou feito"	Zâtāum
Zâtāssi	Zâtāthā
Zâtā	Zâtātl

*Praeteritum imperfectum*<sup>145</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Zâem. 'Fiebam'. Lusitanice: "Eu me fazia" ou "era feito"	1 <sup>ma</sup> et 2 <sup>da</sup> caret
Zâessi	
Zâe	Zâeti

*Praeteritum perfectum Imum*<sup>146</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Zâlom,lym,lem. 'Factus sum'. Lusitanice: "Sou feito".	Zâleum
Zâlossi,lissi,lenssi	Zâleāthā
Zâlo,li,lem	Zâleti,lioti,linti

*Praeteritum perfectum IIIdum*<sup>147</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Zâlālom,lim,lem	Zâlāleum
Zâlālossi,lissi,lenssi	Zâlāleāthā
Zâlālo,ly,lem	Zâlāle,lio,lim

*Praeteritum perfectum IIIItum*<sup>148</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Zâlām,liām,leām	Zâlēcūm
Zâlāssi,liāssi,leānsi	Zâlēcāthā
Zâlā,liā,leā	Zâlēcāti,lioti,leānti

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 232.<sup>142</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 233.<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 234.<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 235.<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 236.<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 237.<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>148</sup> *Ibid.*

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>149</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâlâtom,lim,lem</i> . 'Me feceram'. Lusitanice: "Eu me fizera" ou "tivera feito"	<i>Zâlâleum</i>
<i>Zâlâlossi,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Zâlâleâthâ</i>
<i>Zâlâlo,li,lem</i>	<i>Zâlâleti,lioti,linti</i>

*Futurum*<sup>150</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâinã</i> . 'Fiam'. Lusitanice: "Serei feito"	<i>Zâum</i>
<i>Zâssi</i>	<i>Zâxâthã</i>
<i>Zâitã</i>	<i>Zâty</i>

*Imperativus*<sup>151</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
	<i>Zâunyã</i>
<i>Zâ</i>	<i>Zâeã</i>
<i>Zâum</i>	<i>Zâuntl</i>

*Optativus*<sup>152</sup>

In utroque numero.

*Zâleã puro*. 'Utinam fierem' vel 'factus sim' vel 'essem'. Lusitanice: "Praza a Deos que seja feito".

## Subjunctivus

*Subjunctivi praesens*<sup>153</sup>

*Zâtã âssâtãm* (in utroque numero). 'Si fiam, vel factus sim'. Lusitanice: "Sendo eu feito" ou "fazendo me eu".

*Imperfectum*<sup>154</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâri zâtom,ti,tem</i> . 'Si fierem vel factus essem.' "Se eu fosse" vel "fora feito"	<i>zâteum</i>
<i>Zâri zâtossi,tissi,tenssi</i>	<i>zâteâthã</i>
<i>Zâri zâto,ty,tem</i>	<i>zâte,tlo,tim</i>

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>155</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâlom,lym,lem âssâtãm</i> . 'Si factus fuero'. Lusit.: "Se eu estiver feito"	<i>Zâleum âssâtãm</i>
<i>Zâllossi,lissi,lenssi âssâtãm</i>	<i>Zâleâthã âssâtãm</i>
<i>Zâlo,ly,lem âssâtãm</i>	<i>Zâle,lio,lim âssâtãm</i>

*Futurum*<sup>156</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâri zâinã</i> . 'Si factus fuero'. Lusitanice: "Se eu for feito"	<i>zâum</i>
<i>Zâri zâssi</i>	<i>zâxâthã</i>
<i>Zâri zâitã</i>	<i>zâty</i>

*Futurum invariabile*<sup>157</sup>

*Zâleã, zâleãri, zâleãvãri*. 'Si ego me fecero'. Lusitanice: "Se eu me fizer".

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 238.

<sup>150</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 239.

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 240.

<sup>152</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 241.

<sup>153</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 242.

<sup>154</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 243.

<sup>155</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 244.

<sup>156</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 245.

<sup>157</sup> *Ibid.*



Infinitivus<sup>158</sup>

*Zaum, vel zâuncă. 'Fieri'. Lusitanice: "Fazer-se".*

## Gerundia

*Gerundium in DI*<sup>159</sup>

*Zâuncho, chy, chem, observando regulam generalem gerundiorum in DI.*  
Lusitanice: "De ser feito".

*Gerundium in DO*<sup>160</sup>

*Zâunu, zâtânâm, zâte velle. Lusitanice: "Sendo feito". Haec enim latine per gerundium efferri nequeunt.*

*Gerundium in DUM*<sup>161</sup>

*Zâuncă, zâuncheacă, zâuncheâ cârănnem. Lusitanice: "Para se fazer".*

## Participia

*Participium praesens*<sup>162</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâtălo, li, lem. 'Quod fit'. Lusitanice:</i>	<i>Zâtăle, lio, lim</i>
"O quo se faz"	

*Participium futurum in RUS*<sup>163</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zâtălom, lîm, lem. 'Me facturum sum' vel</i>	<i>Zâtăleum</i>
'factus esse volo'. Lusitanice: "Hei	
me de fazer" ou "quero ser feito"	
<i>Zatalossi, lissi, lenssi</i>	<i>Zâtăleâthă</i>
<i>Zâtălo, ly, lem</i>	<i>Zâtăle, lio, lim</i>

*Aliud participium futurum in RUS*<sup>164</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hânvem &amp;c. zâuncho, chy, chem.</i>	<i>Amym &amp;c. zâunche, chio, chym</i>
Lusitanice: "Hei de ser feito"	

Conjugatur pariter cum verbo *âssâm*, uti alia hujusmodi futura in *RUS*, prout supra in verbo *soditâm* dictum est.<sup>165</sup>

{6} *Verbum negativum*

12

Ad cujus exemplum quaecunque alia negativa verba conjugantur, exceptis quibusdam irregularibus infra videndis.<sup>166</sup>

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>167</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hânvă sodinâm. 'Non quaero'</i>	<i>sodinâm</i>
<i>Tum sodinânssi</i>	<i>sodinâthă</i>
<i>To sodinâ</i>	<i>sodinânti</i>

<sup>158</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 248.<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 247.<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 248.<sup>161</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 249.<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 250.<sup>163</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 252.<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>165</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 253.<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 254.

*Aliud praesens*<sup>168</sup>

quod etiam vim habet praeteriti imperfecti:

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā nāssodim.</i> 'Non quaero', vel etiam 'non quaerebam'	<i>Nāssoditi</i> in omnibus personis
<i>Tum nāssodissi</i>	
<i>To nāssody</i>	

*Praeteritum imperfectum*<sup>169</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Nāssoditālom,ly,lem.</i> 'Non quaerebam'	<i>Nāssoditāleum</i>
<i>Nāssoditālossi,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Nāssoditāleāthā</i>
<i>Nāssoditālo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Nāssoditāleti,lioti,linti</i>

*Aliud imperfectum*<sup>170</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Soditālom,ly,lem nām</i>	<i>Soditāleum nām</i>
<i>Soditālo,ly,lem nānsi</i>	<i>Soditāle,lio,lim nānthā</i>
<i>Soditālo,ly,lem nām</i>	<i>Soditāle,lio,lim nānti</i>

*Aliud imperfectum*<sup>171</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvā, tum, to sodinām vel nāssodi</i>	<i>Sodinām vel nāssody āssileum</i>
<i>āssilom,ly,lem,</i>	
et sic etiam in 2 <sup>da</sup> persona:	
<i>āssilossi,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Tumym &amp;c. āssileāthā</i>
in tertia persona variatur sic:	
<i>āssilo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Te &amp;c. āssileti,lioti,linti</i>

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>172</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvem nāssodilo,ly,lem.</i>	<i>Nāssodile,lio,lim</i>
'Non quaesivi'	
<i>Tunvem nāssodilo,ly,lem</i>	
<i>Tānnem nāssodilo,ly,lem</i>	

*Aliud praeteritum perfectum*<sup>173</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvem &amp;c. sodilo,ly,lem nām,</i>	<i>Sodile,lio,lim nāum, nānthā, nānti</i>
<i>nānsi, nām</i>	

*Aliud praeteritum perfectum*<sup>174</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvem &amp;c. sodilālo,ly,lem nhoe</i>	<i>Sodilāle,lio,lim nhoeti</i>

*Aliud*<sup>175</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Sodinām vel nāssody zālom,ly,lem</i>	<i>Sodinām &amp;c. zāleum</i>
<i>Sodinām &amp;c. zālossy,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Sodinām &amp;c. zāleāthā</i>
<i>Sodinām &amp;c. zālo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Sodinām &amp;c. zāle,lio,lim</i>

<sup>168</sup> Ibid.<sup>169</sup> Ibid., no. 225.<sup>170</sup> Ibid.<sup>171</sup> Ibid., no. 257.<sup>172</sup> Ibid., no. 258.<sup>173</sup> Ibid.<sup>174</sup> Ibid.<sup>175</sup> Ibid.

*Aliud*<sup>176</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem* &c. *sodine*, vel *soduncho,chy,chem nem.* 'Adhuc non quaesivi'.  
"Ainda não busquei"

## Pluralis

*Sodine*, vel *soduncho,chio,chym nenti.*

*Praeteritum plusquam perfectum*<sup>177</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem* &c. *sodine āssilo,ly,lem.*  
'Adhuc non quaesiveram'. "Ainda não tivera buscado"

## Pluralis

*sodine āssile,lio,lym*

*Futurum*<sup>178</sup>

## Singularis

*Sodinām zāinā.* 'Non quaeram'  
*Sodinām zāssy*  
*Sodinām zāitā*

## Pluralis

*Sodinām zāum*  
*Sodinām zāxāthā*  
*Sodinām zāty*

*Aliud futurum*<sup>179</sup>

## Singularis

*Nāssodim*  
*Nāssodissi*  
*Nāssoditā*

## Pluralis

*Nāssodum*  
*Nāssodixāthā*  
*Nāssodity*

*Imperativus*<sup>180</sup>

## Singularis

*Tum sodum nācā.* 'Ne quaeras', vel  
'non quaeres'

## Pluralis

*Tumym sodum nācāti.* 'Non quaerite'

Ad significandam 3<sup>tiam</sup> personam modi istius sive singularis, sive pluralis numeri, communiter additur aliud ex verbis, et tunc nomen agentis ponitur in dativo illius numeri, de quo est sermo, si videlicet tale nomen necesse sit poni expresse in oratione, alioquin solum aliud verbum adjungitur subintellecta 3<sup>tia</sup> persona agentis; ut: *Sodum dium nācā*, 'Non sinas, ut quaerat'. Lusitanice: "Não o deixes buscar". *Sodum nācā mhānnā*, 'Dic, ut non quaerat'. Vel *Hācā* aut *hāncām sodum dium nācā*, 'Non sinas ut iste quaerat' vel 'isti quaerant'. Dicitur etiam *Connu sodum nācā*, 'Nemo quaerat'.<sup>181</sup>

*Optativus*<sup>182</sup>

*Nāssodileā puro.* 'Utinam non quaeram'. Vel *sodinām*, aut *nāssody zāleā puro.*

## Subjunctivus

*Conjunctivi praesens*<sup>183</sup>

Tam in singulari, quam plurali, *Hānvā sodinām* vel *nāssody āssātām.* 'Cum non quaeram', vel 'Non quaerendo ego'.

*Imperfectum*<sup>184</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri nāssoditom,tim,tem.* 'Si non quaererem'  
*Zāri nāssoditossi,tissi,tenssi*  
*Zāri nāssodito,ty,tem*

## Pluralis

*nāssoditeum*  
*nāssoditeāthā*  
*nāssodite,tio,tim*

<sup>176</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>177</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 260.<sup>178</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 261.<sup>179</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>180</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 262.<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.*, nos. 263—264.<sup>182</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 265.<sup>183</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 266.<sup>184</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 267.

*Aliud*<sup>185</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri soditom,ti,tem nām*  
*Zāri soditom,ttm,tem nānssi*  
*Zārt sodito,ttm,tem nām*

## Pluralis

*sodite,tio,tim nāum*  
*sodite,tio,tim nānthā*  
*sodite,tio,tim nānti*

*Aliud*<sup>186</sup>

*Zāri sodinām vel nāssody, āssātom,*  
*vel zātom,tim,tem*  
*Zāri sodinām vel nāssody āssātossi,*  
*tissi,tenssi*  
*Zāri sodinām vel nāssody āssāto, vel*  
*zāto,ti,tem*

*sodinām, vel nāssody, āssāteum, vel*  
*zāteum*  
*sodinām, vel nāssody, āssātheāthā*  
*sodinām, vel nāssody, āssāte, vel*  
*zāte,tio,tim*

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>187</sup>

'Cum non quaesiverim'. Lusitanice: "Não havendo eu buscado".

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. sodilo nām, vel nāssodilo,*  
*āssātām*

## Pluralis

*sodile nām, vel nāssodile,līo,līm*  
*āssātām*

*Aliud*<sup>188</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvā &c. sodinām, vel nāssody*  
*zālom,līm,lem āssātām*

## Pluralis

*sodinām, vel nāssody zāle,līo,līm*  
*āssātām*

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>189</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. sodilālo,ly,lem nhoe tāri.*  
 'Si non quaesivissem'. Lusitanice:  
 "Se eu não tivera" ou "tivesse  
 buscado"

## Pluralis

*sodilāle,līo,līm nhoe tāri*

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*Futurum*<sup>190</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri sodinām, vel nāssody zāinā.*  
 'Si non quaesivere'  
*Zāri sodinām, vel nāssody zāssy*  
*Zāri sodinām; vel nāssody zāitā*

## Pluralis

*zāum*  
*zāxāthā*  
*zātym*

*Aliud*<sup>191</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri nāssodim*  
*Zāri nāssodissy*  
*Zārt nāssoditā*

## Pluralis

*nāssodum*  
*nāssodixāthā*  
*nāssodity*

*Aliud futurum invariabile*<sup>192</sup>

*Hānvem &c. nāssodileāri, vel nāssodileāvārl, vel hānvā &c. sodinātileāri vel sodinā-*  
*tileāvārt. Aut sodinām vel nāssody āssileāri; vel sodinām vel nāssody zāleāri,*  
*vel zaleāvāri.*

## Gerundia

*Gerundium in D*<sup>193</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. nāssoduncho,chy,chem.*  
 'Non quaerendi'. Lusitanice: "De  
 não buscar"

## Pluralis

*nāssodunche,chio,chim*

<sup>185</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>186</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 268.<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 269.<sup>190</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 270.<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>192</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 271.

*Gerundium in DO*<sup>194</sup>

*Nässodunu*, aut: *sodinām vel nāssody zāunu*. Vel *nāssodita, nāssoditānā, vel sodinām āssātām; vel nāssody āssātām; vel nāssodite velle*. 'Non quaerendo'. Vel *nāssoditāchi*; aut: *sodinā vel nāssody zātāchi*. 'Non illico quaerendo'. Lusitanice: "Em não buscando logo".

*Gerundium in DUM*<sup>195</sup>

*Nāssoduncheācā; vel nāssoduncheā cārānnem*. Vel *sodinām aut nāssody zāunca, vel zāuncheācā, vel zāuncheā cārānnem*. 'Ad non quaerendum'. Lusitanice: "Pera não buscar".

## Participia

*Participium praesens*<sup>196</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Nāssoditālo, ly, lem</i> . 'Non quaerens'	<i>Nāssoditāle, lio, lim</i>

*Participium praeteritum*<sup>197</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Nāssoditālo, ly, lem</i> . 'Qui non quaesivit'	<i>Nāssoditāle, lio, lim</i>

*Futurum in RU*<sup>198</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Hānvem &amp;c. soduncho, chy, chem nhoe.</i> Vel cum <i>hānvā &amp;c. soduncho, chy, chem nām</i> . 'Non sum quaesiturus'	<i>Sodunche, chio, chim nhoeti {vel}</i> <i>sodunche, chio, chim nānti</i>

*N. B.* 1<sup>mum</sup>: cum particula negativa *nhoe* concordat in oratione cum patiente, ut: *Hānvem dogā morā sodunche nhoeti*. 'Non sum quaesiturus duos pavones'. Alterum vero addita particula *nām* concordat cum agente, ut: *Hānvā dogā morā soduncho nām*. 'Non sum quaesiturus' &c.<sup>199</sup>

*Aliud futurum in RU*<sup>200</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Sodinā vel nāssody zātālom, lim, lem</i>	<i>Sodinā vel nāssody zātāle, lio, lim</i>

*Aliud*<sup>201</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Soditālo, ly, lem nhoe</i>	<i>Soditāle, lio, lim nhoeti</i>

[7] *Verba defectiva impersonalia*

1. Verbum defectivum impersonale (*sodāvātā*) includens significationem verbi 'possum', juxta quod etiam caetera verba ad significandum implicite praedictum verbum in oratione ponenda conjugantur<sup>202</sup>

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>203</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Māzeānā, tuzeāna, tācheāna sodāvātā.</i> 'Possum quaerere'	<i>Āmāncheānā, tumāncheānā, tāncheānā</i> <i>sodāvāti</i>

<sup>194</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 272.<sup>195</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 273.<sup>196</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 274.<sup>197</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 275.<sup>198</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 276.<sup>199</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>200</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>201</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>202</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 277.<sup>203</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 278.

*Praeteritum imperfectum*<sup>204</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvătălo,ly,lem &c., &c.	Ămăncheână &c. sodăvătăle,lto,lim
'Poteram quaerere'. Lusitanice:	
"Eu podia buscar"	

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>205</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvălălo,ly,lem	Ămăncheână &c. sodăvălăle,lto,lim
quaerere'	

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>206</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvălălo,ly,lem	Ămăncheână &c. sodăvălăle,lto,lim
'Poteram quaerere'	
Hujus rarus est usus.	

*Futurum*<sup>207</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvătă. 'Potero	Sodăvăti
quaerere'	

*Optativus*<sup>208</sup>

Singularis et pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvăleă puro. 'Utinam possem quaerere'.

*Subjunctivus**Subjunctivi praesens*<sup>209</sup>

Singularis	[Pluralis]
Măzeână &c. sodăvătă âssătăm vel	Et sic in plurali
âssunu. 'Cum possim quaerere'	

*Praeteritum imperfectum*<sup>210</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvătăto,ty,tem.	Ămăncheână &c. sodăvătăte,tio,lim
'Si possem quaerere'	

*Praeteritum perfectum*

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvălo,ly,lem âssătăm.	Sodăvăle,lto,lim âssătăm
'Cum potuerim quaerere'	

*Aliud*<sup>211</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvăssso,ssy,ssem	Ămăncheână &c. sodăvăsse,ssio,ssim
âssunu	

*Aliud*<sup>212</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
Măzeână &c. sodăvăssso,ssy,ssem	Ămăncheână &c. sodăvăsse,ssio,ssim
âssătăm	

N. B. Posterius hoc praeteritum multum est in usu cum adjuncto *âssătăm*, non tamen sine illo, nisi rarius, rarus enim est usus praecedentis cum *âssunu*.<sup>213</sup>

<sup>204</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 279.<sup>205</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 280.<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 281.<sup>207</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 282.<sup>208</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 283.<sup>209</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 284.<sup>210</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 285.<sup>211</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 286.<sup>212</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>213</sup> *Ibid.*



*Futurum*<sup>214</sup>

## Singularis

Zăřĩ măzeāñă &c. sodāvātā. 'Si potuero  
quaerere'

## Pluralis

Zăřt āmāñcheāñă sodāvāti

## Participia

*Participium praesens*<sup>215</sup>

## Singularis

Măzeāñă &c. sodāvātālo,ly,lem.  
'Potens quaerere'

## Pluralis

Āmāñcheāñă &amp;c. sodāvātāle,lio,lim

*Participium praeteritum*<sup>216</sup>

## Singularis

Măzeāñă &c. sodāvālālo,ly,lem.  
'Qul potuit quaerere'

## Pluralis

Āmāñcheāñă &amp;c. sodāvālāle,lio,lim

*Futurum in RU*<sup>217</sup>

## Singularis

Măzeāñă &c. sodāvālālo,ly,lem. 'Futurus  
sum potens quaerere'. Lusitanice:  
"Hei de poder buscar"

## Pluralis

Āmāñcheāñă &amp; sodāvātāle,lio,lim.

## 2. Verbi ejusdem, dum negativum est, conjugatio

14

## Indicativus

*Indicativus praesens*<sup>218</sup>

## Singularis

Măzeāñă &c. sodāvāñă. 'Non possum  
quaerere'

## Pluralis

Āmāñcheāñă &amp;c. sodāvāñāti

*Aliud*<sup>219</sup>

## Singularis

Năssodāvă

## Pluralis

Năssodāvāti

*Praeteritum imperfectum*<sup>220</sup>

## Singularis

Măzeāñă &amp;c. năssodāvātālo,ly,lem

## Pluralis

Āmāñcheāñă &amp;c. năssodāvātāle,lio,lim

*Aliud*<sup>221</sup>

## Singularis

Sodāvāñăssilālo,ly,lem

## Pluralis

Sodāvāñăssilāle,lio,lim

*Praeteritum perfectum I*<sup>222</sup>

## Singularis

Măzeāñă &amp;c. sodāvāñă zālo,ly,lem

## Pluralis

Sodāvāñă zāle,lio,lim

*Praeteritum perfectum II*<sup>223</sup>

## Singularis

Năssodāvālo,ly,lem

## Pluralis

Năssodāvāle,lio,lim

<sup>214</sup> Ibid., no. 287.<sup>215</sup> Ibid., no. 288.<sup>216</sup> Ibid., no. 289.<sup>217</sup> Ibid., no. 290.<sup>218</sup> Ibid., no. 291.<sup>219</sup> Ibid.<sup>220</sup> Ibid., no. 292.<sup>221</sup> Ibid. [given as sodāvāñām āsilo,  
y,em].<sup>222</sup> Ibid., no. 293.<sup>223</sup> ?

*Praeteritum perfectum III<sup>ium</sup>*<sup>224</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Măzeână &amp;c. sodăvănă zâlâ,liâ,lâm</i>	<i>Ămănceână &amp;c. sodăvănă zâleâti, liâti,liânti</i>

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>225</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Măzeână sodăvănă zâlâlo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Ămănceână &amp;c. sodăvănă zâlâle,lto, lim</i>

*Futurum*<sup>226</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Măzeână năssodăvătă</i>	<i>Ămănceână &amp;c. năssodăvăti</i>

*Aliud*<sup>227</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Măzeână &amp;c. sodăvănă zâită, vel năssodăvă zâită</i>	<i>Ămănceână &amp;c. sodăvănă zăty, vel năssodăvă zăty</i>

*Optativus*<sup>228</sup>

Singularis	[Pluralis]
<i>Măzeână &amp;c. năssodăvăleă puro</i>	<i>Sic in plurali</i>

*Aliud*<sup>229</sup>

Singularis	[Pluralis]
<i>Măzeână sodăvănă zâleă puro</i>	<i>Sic pariter in plurali</i>

*Subjunctivus**Subjunctivi praesens*<sup>230</sup>

Singularis et Pluralis
<i>Măzeână &amp;c. sodăvănă âssătâm</i>

*Imperfectum*<sup>231</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zări măzeâna &amp;c. năssodăvăto,ty,tem</i>	<i>Zări ămănceână &amp;c. năssodăvăte,tio,tim</i>

*Aliud imperfectum*<sup>232</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Zări măzeână &amp;c. sodăvănă zăto, vel âssăto,ty,tem</i>	<i>Zări ămănceână &amp;c. sodăvănă zâte, vel âssăte,tio,tim</i>

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>233</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Măzeână &amp;c. năssodăvălo,ly,lem âssătâm</i>	<i>Ămănceână &amp;c. năssodăvăle,lto,lim âssătâm</i>

*Aliud*<sup>234</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Sodăvănă zălo,ly,lem âssătâm</i>	<i>Sodăvănă zăle,lto,lim âssătâm</i>

*Futura*<sup>235</sup>

*eadem sunt, quae indicativi, addita conjunctione zări.*

<sup>224</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 294.<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 295.<sup>227</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>228</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 296.<sup>229</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>230</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 297.<sup>231</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 298.<sup>232</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>233</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 299.<sup>234</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 300.

*Futurum invariabile*<sup>236</sup>

*Māzeānā* &c. *sodāvānā zāleā*, vel *zāleāri*, vel *zāleāvāri*. Aut *nāssodāvāleā* vel *nāssodāvāleāri*, vel *nāssodāvāleāvāri*.

## Gerundia

*Gerundium in DO*<sup>237</sup>

*Māzeānā sodāvānām zāunu*, vel *nāssodāvātā*. Lusitanice: "Não podendo buscar".  
*Māzeānā* &c. *sodāvānām*, vel *nāssodāvā zātāchi*, vel *nāssodāvātāchi*. Lusitanice: "Logo eu não podendo buscar".

*Gerundium in DUM*<sup>238</sup>

*Māzeānā* &c. *sodāvānā zāuncā*, vel *zāuncheācā*, vel *zāuncheā cārānnem*. Lusitanice: "Pera não poder buscar".

## Participia

*Participium praesens*<sup>239</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodāvānāthilālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis  
*Sodāvānāthilāle,lio,lim*

*Participium praeteritum*<sup>240</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodāvānām āssilālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis  
*Sodāvānām āssilāle,lio,lim*

*Aliud*<sup>241</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodāvālālo,ly,lem nām*

Pluralis  
*Sodāvālāle,lio,lim nānti*

*Aliud*<sup>242</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodāvānām zālālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis  
*Sodāvānām zālāle,lio,lim*

*Futurum in RU*<sup>243</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodāvātālo,ly,lem nhoe*

Pluralis  
*Sodāvātāle,lio,lim nhoeti*

### 3. Verbum defectivum impersonale *sodum ye*, 'potest quaeri'. Lusitanice: „pode-se buscar“

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>244</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodum ye*. 'Potest quaeri'

Pluralis  
*Sodum yeti*. 'Possunt quaeri'

*Imperfectum*<sup>245</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodum ye āssilo,ly,lem*

Pluralis  
*Sodum ye āssile,lio,lim*

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>246</sup>

Singularis  
*Sodum ye zālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis  
*Sodum ye zāle,lio,lim*

<sup>236</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 301.

<sup>237</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 302.

<sup>238</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 303.

<sup>239</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 304.

<sup>240</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 305.

<sup>241</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>242</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>243</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>244</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 308.

<sup>245</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 309.

<sup>246</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 310.

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>247</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum ye zâlâlo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Sodum ye zâlâle,lio,lim**Futurum*<sup>248</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum yetâ. Lusitanice: "Poder-se-ha  
buscar". 'Poteris quaeri'*

Pluralis

*Sodum yeti. 'Poterunt quaeri'*

N. B. Verbum hoc, uti et illius negativum, passivam habet significationem, ut: *Yecu moru sodum ye. 'Potest quaeri unus pavo'*. Active tamen etiam usurpari potest, si eidem praeponatur unum ex pronomibus *hânvem, tunvem, tânnem, &c.* ut: *Hânvem yecu moru sodum ye. 'Possum quaerere unum pavonem'*.<sup>249</sup>

## 4. Negativum ejusdem

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>250</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye. 'Non potest quaeri'*

Pluralis

*Sodum năyeti**Imperfectum*<sup>251</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye âssilo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Sodum năye âssile,lio,lim**Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>252</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye zâlo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Sodum năye zâle,lio,lim**Plusquam perfectum*<sup>253</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye zâlâlo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Sodum năye zâlâle,lio,lim**Futurum*<sup>254</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye zâitâ*

Pluralis

*Sodum năye zâty*

## Subjunctivus

*Subjunctivi praesens*<sup>255</sup>*Sodum năye âssâtâm**Subjunctivi imperfectum*<sup>256</sup>

Singularis

*Zâri sodum năye zâtom vel  
âssâtom,ty,tem*

Pluralis

*Zâri sodum năye zâte vel  
âssate,tio,tim**Subjunctivi perfectum*<sup>257</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye zâlo,ly,lem âssâtâm*

Pluralis

*Sodum năye zâle,lio,lim âssâtâm**Futurum*<sup>258</sup>

Singularis

*Zâri sodum năye zâitâ*

Pluralis

*Zâri sodum năye zâty*<sup>247</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 311.<sup>248</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 312.<sup>249</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 319.<sup>250</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 320.<sup>251</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 321.<sup>252</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 322.<sup>253</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 323.<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 324.<sup>255</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 325.<sup>256</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 326.<sup>257</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 327.<sup>258</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 328.

*Futurum invariabile*<sup>259</sup>

*Sodum năye zăleā vel zăleāri, vel zăleāvāri.*

*Gerundium**Gerundium in DO*<sup>260</sup>

*Sodum năye zăunu.* "Não se podendo buscar". *Sodum năye zătāchi.* "Logo em não se podendo buscar".

*Participium**Futurum in RU*<sup>261</sup>

Singularis

*Sodum năye zătālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*Sodum năye zătāle,llo,lim***[8] Verba irregularia****1. Qhātām, ,comedo'***Indicativus**Indicativi praesens*<sup>262</sup>

Singularis

*Qhātām**Qhātāssi**Qhātā*

Pluralis

*Qhātām**Qhātāthā**Qhātāti**Imperfectum*<sup>263</sup>

Singularis

*Qhāem**Qhāessi**Qhāe*

Pluralis

1<sup>ma</sup> et 2<sup>da</sup> caret.*Qhāeti*

NOTA: non poni hic alia tempora, nec modos, praeterquam in quibus a communi reducitur formatione, in caeteris enim ad aliorum normam conjugantur.

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>264</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvem &c. qhelo,ly,lem.* 'Comedi'

Pluralis

*qhele,llo,lim**Plusquam perfectum*<sup>265</sup>

Singularis

*Hānvem &c. qhelālo,ly,lem*

Pluralis

*qhelāle,llo,lim**Futurum*<sup>266</sup>

Singularis

*Qhāenā**Qhāiessi**Qhāitā*

Pluralis

*Qhāum**Qhāxāthā**Qhāty**Optativus*<sup>267</sup>

Singularis et pluralis

*Hānvem &c. qheleā puro.* 'Si comedam, sufficit'. Lusitanice: "Se (eu) comer, basta".*Optativi perfectum*<sup>268</sup>

Singularis

*Qhelo,ly,lem āssātām.* 'Cum comederim'

Pluralis

*Qhele,llo,lim āssātām*<sup>259</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 329.<sup>260</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 330.<sup>261</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 331.<sup>262</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 332.<sup>263</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 333.<sup>264</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 334.<sup>265</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 335.<sup>266</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 336.<sup>267</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 338.<sup>268</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 341.

*Futurum*<sup>269</sup>

Singularis  
*Zări qhâenă*  
*Zări qhâissi*  
*Zări qhâită*

Pluralls  
 Ut in futuro indicativo

*Futurum invariabile*<sup>270</sup>

*Hânvem &c. qheleă vel qheleări vel qheleăvări.*

## Participium

*Participium praeteritum*<sup>271</sup>

Singularis  
*Qhelălo,ly,lem.* 'Qui comedit'

Pluralis  
*Qhelăle,lio,lim.*

2. Verbum *pitâm*, 'bibo'

## Indicativus

*Praeteritum imperfectum 1mum*<sup>272</sup>

Singularis  
*Piem.* 'Bibebam'  
*Piessi*  
*Piye*

Pluralis  
 1<sup>ma</sup> et 2<sup>da</sup> caret.  
*Piyeti*

*Futurum*<sup>273</sup>

Singularis  
*Pienă*  
*Piyessi*  
*Pietă*

Pluralis  
*Pium*  
*Pixăthă*  
*Pity*

Imperativus<sup>274</sup>

Singularis  
*Pie*  
*Pium*

Pluralis  
*Piunyă*  
*Piyă*  
*Piunti*

**NOTANDUM** aliquos pro *pitâm* dicere *pietâm*, sed primum cultius est, et solum praedictas habet inflexiones irregulares, quas non habet secundo modo pronunciatum; *pietâm* enim regulare est.<sup>275</sup>

Verba *zitâm*, 'vivo', et *bitâm*, 'timeo', eodem modo irregulariter conjugantur ut *pitâm*.<sup>276</sup>

3. Verbum *vetâm*, 'eo' vel 'vado'

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praeteritum imperfectum 1mum*<sup>277</sup>

Singularis  
*Văchă*, 'Ibam'  
*Văchăssi*  
*Văchă*

Pluralis  
 1<sup>ma</sup> et 2<sup>da</sup> caret.  
*Văchăti*

<sup>269</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 343.

<sup>270</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 344.

<sup>271</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 353.

<sup>272</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 359.

<sup>273</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 362.

<sup>274</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 363.

<sup>275</sup> Not found in ALC.

<sup>276</sup> Not found in ALC.

<sup>277</sup> ALC no. 380.



*Praeteritum perfectum Imum*<sup>278</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Guelom,ly,lem.</i> 'Ivi'. Lusitanice: "Eufui"	<i>Gueleum</i>
<i>Guelossi,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Gueleāthā</i>
<i>Guelo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Gueleṭi,lioti,linti</i>

*Praeteritum perfectum IIdum*<sup>279</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Guelām,liā,leām</i>	<i>Gueleāum</i>
<i>Guelossi,liāssi,leānsi</i>	<i>Gueleāthā</i>
<i>Guelā,liā,leā</i>	<i>Gueleāṭi,liāṭi,liānti</i>

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>280</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Guelālom,lym,lem.</i> 'Iveram'. Lusitanice: "Eu tinha ido"	<i>Guelāleum</i>
<i>Guelālossi,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Guelāleāthā</i>
<i>Guelālo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Guelāleṭi,lioti,linti</i>

*Futurum*<sup>281</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Vāchānā</i>	<i>Vāchum</i>
<i>Vessy</i>	<i>Vexeāthā</i>
<i>Vāchātā</i>	<i>Vety</i>

*Imperativus*<sup>282</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Vāchā.</i> 'I' vel 'ito'	<i>Vāchum yā</i>
<i>Vāchum</i>	<i>Vāchā</i>
	<i>Vāchunti</i>

4. Verbum *yetām*, 'venio'

## Indicativus

*Indicativi imperfectum Imum*<sup>283</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Yem</i>	1 <sup>ma</sup> et 2 <sup>da</sup> caret.
<i>Yessi</i>	
<i>Ye</i>	<i>Yeti</i>

*Praeteritum perfectum Imum*<sup>284</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Āilom,lym,lem.</i> 'Veni'	<i>Āileum</i>
<i>Āilossi,lissi,lenssi</i>	<i>Āileāthā</i>
<i>Āilo,ly,lem</i>	<i>Āileṭi,lioti,linti</i>

*Praeteritum perfectum IIdum*<sup>285</sup>

Singularis	Pluralis
<i>Āilām,liām,leām</i>	<i>Āileāum</i>
<i>Āilāssi,liāssi,leānsi</i>	<i>Āileāthā</i>
<i>Āilā,liā,leā</i>	<i>Āileāṭi,liāṭi,liānti</i>

<sup>278</sup> Ibid., no. 382.<sup>279</sup> Ibid.<sup>280</sup> Ibid., no. 383.<sup>281</sup> Ibid., no. 384.<sup>282</sup> Ibid., no. 385.<sup>283</sup> Ibid., no. 403.<sup>284</sup> Ibid., no. 404.<sup>285</sup> Ibid.

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>286</sup>

Singularis  
*Āilālom,lym,lem* &c. 'Veneram'.  
 "Eu tinha vindo"

Pluralis  
*Āilāleum*  
*Āilāleāthă*  
*Āilāleti,lioti,linti*

*Futurum*<sup>287</sup>

Singularis  
*Yenă*  
*Yessy*  
*Yetă*

Pluralis  
*Yeum*  
*Yexāthă*  
*Yeti*

*Imperativus*<sup>288</sup>

Singularis  
*Ye* vel *yo*. 'Veni' vel 'venito'  
*Yeum*

Pluralis  
*Yeum yă*  
*Yă*  
*Yeunti*

5. Verbum *zānnām*, 'scio', 'sey'

## Indicativus

*Indicativi praesens*<sup>289</sup>

Singularis  
*Zānnām*  
*Zānnăssi*  
*Zānnă*

Pluralis  
*Zānnāum*  
*Zānnăthă*  
*Zānnăti*

*Imperfectum*<sup>290</sup>

Singularis  
*Zānnām āssilom,lym,lem*  
*Zānnām āssilossi,lissi,lenssi*  
*Zānnām āssilo,ly,lem*

Pluralis  
*Zānnām āssileum*  
*Zānnām āssileāthă*  
*Zānnām āssileti,lioti,linti*

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>291</sup>

Singularis  
*Hānvă zānnām zālom,lym,lem* &c.

Pluralis  
*Āmym zānnam zāleum* &c.

*Plusquam perfectum*<sup>292</sup>

*Zānnām zālālom,lym,lem* &c.

*Futurum*<sup>293</sup>

Singularis  
*Zānnăă*  
*Zānnăssy*  
*Zānnăti*

Pluralis  
*Zānnăum*  
*Zānnăxāthă*  
*Zānnăty*

*Aliud*<sup>294</sup>

*Zānnām zāină* &c. 'Sciam'

*Imperativus*<sup>295</sup>

Singularis  
*Zānnă*. 'Scito'  
*Zānnum*

Pluralis  
*Zānnum yă*  
*Zānnă*  
*Zānnunti*

<sup>286</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 405.

<sup>287</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 406.

<sup>288</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 407.

<sup>289</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 425.

<sup>290</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 426.

<sup>291</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 427.

<sup>292</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 428.

<sup>293</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 429.

<sup>294</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>295</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 430.

Optativus<sup>296</sup>

*Hānvā zānnām zāleā puro.* 'Utinam sciam'. Lusitanice: "Praza a Deos que [eu] saiba".

Optativi imperfectum *Imum*<sup>297</sup>

## Singularis

*Zāri zānnām zātom vel āssātom, tim, tem.*

'O si scirem'. "Se eu soubera"

*Zāri zānnām zātossi vel āssātossi &c.*

*Zāri zānnām zāto vel āssāto, ty, tem*

## Pluralis

*Zāri zānnām zāteum*

*Zārl zānnām zāxāthā*

*Zārl zānnām zāte vel āssāte, tlo, tim*

Imperfectum *Idum*<sup>298</sup>

*Zārl zānnāto, ty, tem &c., &c.*

Futurum<sup>299</sup>

*Zāri zānnāna, zānnāssy, zānnāta &c.*

Futurum invariabile<sup>300</sup>

*Zānnā zāleāri, zāleāvāri*

6. Verbum *nennām*, 'nescio'

## Indicativus

Indicativi praesens<sup>301</sup>

## Singularis

*Nennām*

*Nennassi*

*Nenna*

## Pluralis

*Nennāum*

*Nennāthā*

*Nennānti*

Imperfectum<sup>302</sup>

## Singularis

*Nennā āssilom, lym, lem*

*Nennā āssilossi, lissi, lenssi*

*Nennā āssilo, ly, lem*

## Pluralis

*Nennā āssileum*

*Nennā āssileāthā*

*Nennā āssileti, lloti, linti*

Praeteritum perfectum<sup>303</sup>

## Singularis

*Nennā zālom, lym, lem &c., &c.*

## Pluralis

*Nennā zāleum &c., &c.*

*N. B.* Verbum hoc, ope verborum *zātām* et *āssātām*, per omnes modos et omnia tempora conjugatur.

7. Verbum *devo*, 'debeo' vel 'debitor sum'. Lusitanice „devo“

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## Indicativus

Indicativi praesens<sup>304</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. devo, vy, vem*

## Pluralis

*deve, vio, vim*

Imperfectum<sup>305</sup>

## Singularis

*Hānvem &c. devo āssilo, devy āssily, devem āssilem*

## Pluralis

*deve āssile, devio āssilo, devim āssilym*

<sup>296</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 431.

<sup>297</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 433.

<sup>298</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>299</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 434.

<sup>300</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 435.

<sup>301</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 446.

<sup>302</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 447.

<sup>303</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 448.

<sup>304</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 467.

<sup>305</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 468.

*Praeteritum perfectum*<sup>306</sup>

Singularis

Pluralis

*Hānvem devo zālo, devy zāly &c. ut Imperfectum.**Futurum*

Singularis

Pluralis

*Hānvem &c. devo, devy, devam zāitā**deve, devio, devim zāitā**Optativus*<sup>307</sup>*Devo,vy,vem zāleā puro.**Subjunctivus**Subjunctivi praesens*<sup>308</sup>*Devo,vy,vem āssātām.**Imperfectum*<sup>309</sup>*Zāri hānvem devo zāto, vel āssāto, devy zāty vel āssāti &c.**Subjunctivi praeteritum perfectum*<sup>310</sup>*Devo,y,em zālo āssātām.**Futurum*<sup>311</sup>*Zāri devt,y,em zāitā &c.**Futurum invariabile*<sup>312</sup>*Zāri hānvem &c. devo,y,em zāleā vel zāleārti, vel zāleāvāri.**Infinitivus*<sup>313</sup>*Devo,y,em zāuncā.**Gerundia**Gerundium in DO*<sup>314</sup>*Devo,y,em āssātām vel āssātānām velle, vel āssāte velle. 'Debendo'. Devo,y,em zāunu. "Em devendo". Devo,y,em zātāchi. "Em devendo logo".**Gerundium in DUM*<sup>315</sup>*Devo,y,em zāuncā vel zāuncheācā, vel zāuncheā cārānnem. "Para dever".**Participia**Participium praesens*<sup>316</sup>*Devo āssātālo,ly,lem. 'Qui debet'.**Participium praeteritum*<sup>317</sup>*Devo āssilālo, devy āssilāly, &c. 'Qui debuit'.**Futurum in RUS*<sup>318</sup>*Hānvem &c. devo zātālo, devy zātāly &c.**Participium futurum passivum*<sup>319</sup>*Devo zāuncho, devy zāunchy &c. "O que se ha de dever".*<sup>306</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 469.<sup>307</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 471.<sup>308</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 472.<sup>309</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 473.<sup>310</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 474.<sup>311</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 475.<sup>312</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 476.<sup>313</sup> Not in ALC.<sup>314</sup> ALC, no. 478.<sup>315</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 479.<sup>316</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 480.<sup>317</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 481.<sup>318</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 482.<sup>319</sup> *Ibid.*

8. Verbum *zâo, zâi, zâem, ,volo'*<sup>320</sup>

Conjugatur ut *devo*; de modo construendi haec duo dicetur in Syntaxi.

9. Verbum *puro, ,sufficit'*

Est invariabile per omnes modos, tempora et numeros, et absque ulla sui mutatione in omnibus conjugatur cum verbo *zâtâm*, ut *puro zâtâm, puro zâtâssi, puro zâtâ* &c. Excipitur pluralis indicativi praesentis, ubi habet *puroti* absque ullo alio verbo adjuncto, in aliis vero modis ac temporibus utriusque numeri semper dicitur *puro* adjuncto *zâtâm*, prout tempus et numerus exigat.<sup>321</sup>

## {9} De participio

Participia tria concordant more adjectivorum cum suis substantivis, et simul regunt casus verborum, a quibus formantur, ut: *Leqhã ãssilãlo mănussu*. 'Homo habens pecuniam', vel 'cui est pecunia'. Subinde subauditur substantivum, ut: *Leqhã nãthilãlo*, 'Qui non habet pecuniam'. Lusitanice: "O que não tem dinheiro".<sup>322</sup>

## {V} De adverbio

## {1} Adverbia loci

Quibus respondetur ad quaestionem *qhãim?* 'ubi?' Lusitanice: "onde?" *Hângã*, 'hic', "aqui". *Thãim* 'isthic', "aliq". *Thângã*, 'illic', "acola". *Bhitãri*, 'intus', "dentro". *Bhãiri*, 'foris'. *Sãrvãitthãim*, 'ubique', "em toda a parte". *Qhãinchinãm*, 'nullibi'. *Vãiri*, 'supra', "em cima". *Sãcãlã*, 'infra'. *Ãro*, 'huc versus', "pera ca". *Poro*, 'illuc versus', "pera la". *Ãro poro*, 'in minima abhinc distantia', sive 'hic proxime'. Lusitanice: "daqui a hum nada". *Pãissã*, 'procul'. *Lãghy*, 'prope'. *Cãdde*, 'in capite' seu 'in principio'. Lusitanice: "no cabo". *Muqhãri*, 'antrorsum', "diante". *Bhãlãtãym*, ['alicubi', "algures"].<sup>323</sup>

Ad eandem quaestionem *qhãim?* sed cum significat 'unde?', "donde?" respondetur per sequentia adverbia. Nota tamen adverbium *qhãim* etiam conjungi in eadem significatione cum *tthãunu*, ut: *qhãim tthãunu*, 'unde?' sive 'qua de parte?' [Lusitanice: "de donde?"]. Et tunc respondetur: *hângã tthãunu*, 'hinc', "de cá"; *thãim tthãunu*, 'illinc', "de lá"; *bhitãri tthãunu*, 'ab intra', "de dentro"; *bhãiri tthãunu*, 'ab extra', 'afforis', "de fora"; *vãtri tthãunu*, 'desuper', "de riba"; *sãcãlã tthãunu*, 'ab infra', "de baixo"; *aro tthãunu*, 'de propinquo', 'cominus', "de perto"; *poro tthãunu*, 'de longinquo', 'eminus', "de longe"; *cãdde tthãunu*, 'ex summo', vel 'e principio', "do cabo".<sup>324</sup>

*Qhãim?* praeterea significat idem quod 'quo?' vel 'quorsum?' ut: *qhãim vetãssi?* 'quo vasis?' Et tunc respondetur per adverbia vel nomina significantia motum ad locum; ut: *ghãrã vetãm*, 'vado domum'; *bhitãri vetãm*, 'vado intro', "vou para dentro".<sup>325</sup> Sunt enim quaedam nomina et adverbia, quae pro diversitate verborum adjunctorum jam *MOTUM AD LOCUM*, jam *CONSISTENTIAM IN LOCO* significant, de quo in Syntaxi; et hinc aliud est dicere *ghãrã ãssãm*, 'sum domi', "estou em casa"; *bhitãri ãssã*, 'est intus', "está dentro"; et aliud: *ghãrã vetãm*, 'vado domum', *bhitãri guelo*, 'introivit', "se foi para dentro", cum priora consistentiam in loco, posteriora vero motum ad locum significant.<sup>326</sup>

Ad quaestionem *qhãincho?* quod etiam 'unde?' "donde?", significat, respondetur per sequentia: *hângãcho*, 'hinc', "de cá"; *thãincho*, 'illinc' vel 'inde', "de lá"; *bhitãrlo*, 'ab intra'; *bhãilo*, 'ab extra'; *velo*, 'desuper'; *lãguicho*, 'de propinquo', sive 'cominus'; *pãissãlo*, 'eminus', "de longe"; *cãddecho*, 'e summo vel principio', "do cabo".<sup>327</sup>

Ad quaestionem *qhãincheãñã?* 'qua?', "por onde?" respondetur per *hângãcheãñã*, 'hac', "por cá"; *thãincheãñã*, 'illuc', "por lá"; *bhitãrleãñã*, 'per interius', "por dentro"; *bhãileãñã*, 'per exterius', "por fora"; *veleãñã*, 'per superius', "por riba"; *sãcaleãñã*,

<sup>320</sup> Not in ALC.<sup>321</sup> ALC, nos. 484—500, abbreviated.<sup>322</sup> Ibid., nos. 506—507.<sup>323</sup> Ibid., no. 508. The translation of<sup>324</sup> Ibid., no. 509.<sup>325</sup> Ibid., no. 510.<sup>326</sup> Ibid., no. 511.<sup>327</sup> Ibid., no. 512.*bhãlãtãym* is not given in the original.

'per inferius', "por baixo"; *hântuleână*, 'per hujus interius', "por dentro disto"; *tântuleână*, 'per interius istius', "por dentro daquillo"; *mâguileână*, 'per posterius' vel 'posticum', "por detraz"; *âileână*, 'per citerius', "por aquém"; *peleână*, 'per adversum', "por além".<sup>328</sup>

## {2} Adverbia temporis

Ad quaestionem *căim?* vel *quedăllâm?* 'quando?' respondetur per *âtâm*, 'nunc', "agora"; *âzi*, 'hodie'; *căli*, 'heri'; *păiri*, 'nudius tertius', "antes de hontê"; *âveri*, 'pridie nudius tertius', "o dia antes de antes de hontê"; *phăi*, 'cras'; *phăleă*, 'cras'; *părâm*, 'post crastinum'; *phăunssăi*, 'primo mane', "pola manheă cedo"; *sânze*, 'a prandio', "a tarde"; *donipărâm*, 'meridie'; *deqhăedăqheri*, 'tempore intermedio noctem inter et crepusculum' [lusitanice: "entre lusco e fusco"]; *yedăllâm*, 'hac hora', "a estas horas"; *tedăllâm*, 'illa hora', "aquellas horas"; *zăvălly*, 'quando?' *tăvălly*, 'tunc'; *zănvă*, 'quando', *tănvă*, 'tunc'; *sădă*, 'semper'; *sădă sărvădă*, 'pro semper', "para sempre"; *ăqhănddă*, 'jugiter', "continuamente"; *quedollu*, 'quantum est temporis?' [lusitanice: "quanto há"]; *hodăllu*, 'aliquantum temporis' [lusitanice: "hum pedaço há"]; *yedollu*, 'nunc usque', "athé agora"; *tedollu*, 'tunc usque', "athé então"; *yecădde vello*, 'aliquoties', "algumas vezes"; *purvim*, 'olim', "antigamente"; *porum*, 'anno elapso'; *pororum*, 'unc ab hinc anno', "o anno dantes"; *ăundum*, 'hoc anno'; *ituqueă*, vel *ituleă*, vel *ituqueă bhītāri*, vel *ituleă bhītāri*, 'hoc fere tempore', "neste com menos"; *prăthămă*, 'primo', "primeiramente"; *sărărâm* vel *veguim* vel *turtă*, 'cito'; *turtăturtă*, 'valde cito', "depressa"; *avăssem*, 'cito'; *avăchită*, 'subito', "de repente"; *phuddă*, 'in posterum', "daqui por diante"; *heăm phuddă*, 'ab hinc in posterum', "daqui por diante"; *ădim*, 'tñitio', "no principio"; *phudde*, 'ante'; *măguiri*, 'postea'; *upărântem*, 'postea' et *upărântem caitără*, 'aliquoties'; *măgăm*, 'olim', "antigamente", "dantes".<sup>329</sup>

Ad vocem *quittule păutty?* vel *quittule velle?*, 'quoties', respondetur: *yequy păutty* vel *equi velle*, *doni păutty*, *doni velle*, *tini păutty* vel *tini velle*, *cheări păutty* vel *cheări velle*, &c., id est: 'semel', 'bis', 'ter', 'quater', et sic ulterius. Respondetur etiam per sequentia adverbia: *căinčinâm*, 'nihil' [lusitanice: "nem huma couza"]; *sădă*, 'semper'; *cădinčinâm*, 'nunquam'.<sup>330</sup>

N. B. Adverbiis numerandi principiando ab adverbio *pănchă*, 'quinque', et proseguendo in caeteris, adduntur [secundum diversitatem generis de quo est oratio] augmenta syllabica *vo*, *vy*, *vem* quo pacto fiunt ex adverbii adjectiva ut: *pănchăvo*, 'quinto'; *săvo* vel *săttăvo*, 'sexto'; *săttăvo*, 'septimo'; *ăttăvo*, 'octavo', &c.<sup>331</sup>

Praecedentia vero in eadem significatione numerali nunc adducta aliter exprimuntur; sic, cum dicendum est 'primo', pro *yecu* dicitur *prăthămălo* vel *păilo*; pro *doni*, *dussăro*, 'secundo'; pro *tint*, *tissăro*, 'tertio'; pro *cheări*, *chouto*, 'quarto'.<sup>332</sup>

## {VI} De postpositionibus

Quae in aliis idiomatibus praepositiones vocantur, hic postpositiones dicendae sunt, eo quod hoc in idiomate aliis partibus orationis semper postponantur, et exceptis tribus mox adducendis communiter ablativum regunt.

### {1} Postpositiones petentes nominativum vel accusativum<sup>333</sup>

1. *Laguină*, ut: *to dissu laguină*, 'ab illo die', "desde aquelle dia".

2. *Păriyentră*, vel *păriyentă* ut: *ăitără părtyentră*, 'usque ad diem dominicum', "athé domingo"; *doni mhăine părtyentră*, 'ad duos usque menses', "athé dous mezes".

3. *Bhări*, ut: *ddimby bhărt*, 'genuum tenus', "athé joelho"; *vetă bhări*, 'ad unum usque palmum', "athé hum palmo".

<sup>328</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 513.

<sup>329</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 514.

<sup>330</sup> *Ibid.*, nos. 515—517.

<sup>331</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 518.

<sup>332</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 519.

<sup>333</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 521.



{2} Regentes ablativum<sup>334</sup>

*Vāiri* vel *vāri*, vel *ry*, 'supra'; *āddā*, 'contra'; *bārābāri*, vel *sārāssāry*, vel *sāry*, vel *pāry*, 'similiter'; *phudde*, 'ante' (lusitanice: "antes"); *sobhāvānto,y,em*, 'in circuitu', "ao redor"; *bhitāri*, 'inter', "entre", "dentro"; *qhālā* vel *sācālā*, vel *mullā*, vel *tallā*, 'infra', "de baixo"; *māguileānā*, 'a tergo', 'post', "por detraz"; *gānniquem*, 'quotiescunque', "cada vez que", ut: *queleā gānniquem*, 'quotiescunque fecerit', | "cada vez que fizer"; *qhātirā*, vel *qhātiri*, 'ob' vel 'propter'; *upārāntem*, 'post'; *lāgul* vel *cādde*, 'juxta'; *dde*, 'ad'; *tthāim*, 'cum'; *cheānā* vel *ānā*, 'per'; *nimitim*, 'pro' (lusitanice: "por"); *gueri*, in certis phrasibus jungitur ablativo, et significat 'apud'; *vinṇā*, vel *urāitā*, 'sine'; *muqhāri* vel *hāzirā*, 'coram'; *sāngātim*, 'simul'; *cārāvim*, 'per'; *pāssym*, 'una cum juxta'; *pāstta*, 'pejus', servit comparisonibus in malam partem. *Pāssi* servit pariter comparisonibus, sed indifferenter. *Hounu* vel *tthāunu*, 'ex', vel 'de', ut: *Goyā tthāunu āilom*. 'Veni Goa', "Vim de Goa".<sup>335</sup>

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{3} Adjectiva formam postpositionum habentia<sup>336</sup>

*Māguto*, 'retro', 'a tergo' (lusitanice: "de traz"); *vegāḷlo*, 'sine'; *sāmuqho*, 'e regione'; *lipāto*, 'clam'; *sāngāddo*, 'una' vel 'conforme'; *sārisso* vel *sāriqho*, 'aequalis' vel 'assimilatur' (lusitanice: "igual", "assemelha se"); *deqhāto* vel *ugāddāpo*, 'palam'. NOT ANDUM: praedicta adjectiva majori ex parte ponit in genere neutro, et se habent pure ad modum postpositionum; suinde tamen concordant cum agente, et tum eidem conformantur in genere; ut: *Hānvā māguto chālātām*. 'Vado a tergo'. Lusitanice: "Eu vou de traz". *To lipāto zāunu guelo*. 'Clam abiit', "Elle se foy as escondidas".

{VII} Conjunctiones<sup>337</sup>

*Zāri*, 'si'. *Tāri*, 'itaque' (lusitanice: "pois"). *Pānnā*, 'sed'. *Punnu*, 'etiam'. *Mhonnu*, 'propterea quod', vel 'eo quod'; lusitanice: "porisso que". *Quitteācā*, 'quia'. *Mhānnāunu*, 'quapropter', "portanto". *Mhānnucheācā*, 'quapropter'. *Ānny*, 'et'. *Qui*, vel *āthāvā*, vel *vā*,<sup>338</sup> 'sive'. *Sāitā*, 'etiam' vel 'ad minus' vel 'certe'. Lusitanice: "tão bem" vel "ao menos". *Muqhe*, vel *vāy*, 'etiam' *Connā*.<sup>339</sup>

## {VIII} Interjectiones

{1} Dolentis<sup>340</sup>

*Cāttācāttā*, vel *āqhāttā*, vel *ābāre ābā*. De *ābā* etiam utitur hoc idioma ad significandum stuporem vel admirationem.

{2} Interrogantis<sup>341</sup>

*Ou*, *mām*, *vhem*, *vhārtā*, *distā*. Intersectio tamen *mām* adhibetur, cum de re, quae jam scitur ab interrogante, fit interrogatio, ut: *Hem tunvem māgullem mām?* 'Nunquid istud petivisti?' "Não pedistes vos isto?"

{3} Vocantis<sup>342</sup>

*Aho*, *āgāgā*, vocando marem. *Āquegue*, vocando faeminam. *Vāyā*, *ārere*, *āgue*, *āgo*, *go*, *no*, quod postremum servit vocativo pluralis numeri, de quocunque personarum genere sit sermo, ut: *gāuncārāno!* 'o gancares!' *cheddeāno!* 'o pueri!' "o meninos!" Subinde tamen honoris causa etiam jungitur genitivo singulari, ut: *pādrino*, 'o! pater',

<sup>334</sup> Ibid., no. 523.<sup>335</sup> Ibid., no. 523, abbreviated.<sup>336</sup> Ibid., no. 526.<sup>337</sup> Ibid., no. 528.<sup>338</sup> The original has 'vel' after *va*.<sup>339</sup> The original breaks off with thisword, without translation; the word *connā* ('who') is also not in ALC.

ALC.

<sup>340</sup> ALC, no. 529.<sup>341</sup> Ibid.<sup>342</sup> Ibid.

loquendo de sacerdote vel homine religioso, aut ecclesiastico, prout supra in declinationibus nominum declaratum est.

*Aho* modus vocandi est homines *MAJORIS AUTHORITY*, et altioris status, quam sit vocans.

*Gā*,<sup>343</sup> cum quis *AEQUALIS CONDITIONIS* vocatur, uti et *vāyā*, nisi quod etiam subinde adhibeatur ad vocandos mares vilioris conditionis, ut et pueros. *Āre* absque differentia adhibetur.

*Āgue*. Modus vocandi mulieres cujuscunque conditionis; *āgo*, puellas vilioris conditionis, et ancillas vel mancipia faeminina; *āre* puellas bramanas, sive nobiliores.

#### [4] *Negantis*<sup>344</sup>

*Dātārā, dātārāno, dhārmā māri.*

#### [5] *Silentium indicantis*<sup>345</sup>

*Chupu.*

### PARS TERTIA: SYNTAXIS

#### [1] Syntaxis nominum

*REGULA I<sup>ma</sup>*. Adjectiva concordant cum suis substantivis in genere, numero et casu, ut: *bāro mānussu*, 'bonus homo'; *bāry vāstu*, 'bona res'; *bārem nāqhetrā*, 'bonum sidus', vel 'bona stella'.<sup>346</sup>

*REGULA II<sup>da</sup>*. Relativum concordat cum antecedente in genere et numero, ut: *Zem liqhitā tuvem dhāddilem, tem sirim itheunu pārāssilem*. 'Quam epistolam misisti, hanc in capite collocando' sive 'capiti imponendo legi'. Lusitanice: "Li a carta, que vos mandastes, pondo-a na cabeça".<sup>347</sup>

*REGULA III<sup>ta</sup>*. Quotiescunque duo nomina substantiva in oratione conveniunt, alterum eorum ponitur in genitivo, ut: *Pārāmespārāchem xāstrā*, 'sermo' vel 'praedicatio Dei', "pregação de Deos". De augmento syllabico *cho, chy, chem*, quomodo genitiva formet, et more adjectivorum declinetur, dictum est in declinationibus nominum; hic tantum exempla citanda veniunt, ut clarius pateat quo pacto cum altero substantivo, ratione cujus alterum in genitivo ponitur, concordet in genere et numero et casu ut: *Pārāmespārācho Putru*, 'Filius Dei'; *Pārāmespārāchy sumurty*, 'Dei lex'; *Pārāmespārāchem ghārā*, 'Dei domus'; *Pārāmespārācheā Putrā lāgu*, 'cum Filio Dei'; *Pārāmespārāchie sumurty prāmānnim*, 'secundum legem Dei', vel 'juxta Dei legem' ["conforme a Ley de Deos"]; *Pārāmespārācheā ghārāntu*, 'in domo' vel 'intra domum Dei' ["na casa" ou "dentro do casa de Deos"]. Si ratione unius substantivi plura alia in genitivo ponantur, eodem modo dictum augmentum *cho* omnium illorum genitivorum cum uno eodemque substantivo concordat, ut: *Pāulāchie gurābeche vole digā*. Lusitanice: "Os remos da fusta de Paulo são compridos".<sup>348</sup>

*REGULA IV<sup>ta</sup>*. Nomina substantiva ad eandem rem pertinentia in eodem ponuntur casu, ut: *Āmāncho Suāmi Jesu Christu Pārāmespārācho Putru*. 'Noster Dominus Jesus Christus Dei Filius'.<sup>349</sup>

*REGULA V<sup>ta</sup>*. Quotiescunque plura nomina substantiva diversorum generum in eadem oratione conveniunt, adjectivum ad illa pertinens ponitur in neutro pluralis numeri, ut: *Pedru Maria bārym*. 'Petrus Maria bona' (in neutro plurali). *Adam Eva he suāte* vel *heām suātāntu āssilim*. 'Adam et Eva extiterunt' sive 'fuerunt existentia, hoc in loco'.<sup>350</sup>

*REGULA VI<sup>ta</sup>*. Cum per partitiva profertur oratio, partitiva ponuntur in ablativo cum postpositione *bhitāri* vel *āntu*. Alterutri autem illorum apponitur augmentum syllabicum declinabile *lo, ly, lem*, quod cum nomine praecedenti, sive partitivo concordat in genere, numero, et casu, non secus ac paulo ante dictum est de *cho, chy, chem*, ut:

<sup>343</sup> *Ibid.* has *aga* instead of *ga*.

<sup>344</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>345</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>346</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 541.

<sup>347</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 544.

<sup>348</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 548—549.

<sup>349</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 552.

<sup>350</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 554.

*Bhāvām bhitāriḥ tegā zānnā*. 'Tres inter fratres'. Lusitanice: "Tres dos irmãos", sive "dentro do numero dos irmãos". *Guitāncheā ādhyēyā bhitāriḥ tiṣṣāro ādheā ho*. 'Inter capita canticorum istud est tertium'. Lusitanice: "Entre os capitulos das cantigas, este he o terceiro".<sup>351</sup>

**REGULA VII<sup>ma</sup> de Comparativis et Superlativis**, quibus caret hoc idioma; comparativorum autem loco positivis adjungitur postpositio *hounu*, vel *pāssi*, eisdemque praeponitur, una cum suo ablativo, quem regit et sequitur; is autem est illius nominis, quod comparatur, sive cui alterum praefertur, cum augetur, vel cedit, dum in comparatione minuitur, ut: *Concānnēām hounu phirnguy locu bāro*. 'Gens lusitana est melior gente inda' sive 'canarina'. Lusitanice: "A gente portuguesa he melhor que a do Concão" ou "Canara". *Tāche pāssi ho vāittu*. 'Illo pejor est iste'. "Este he peyor que elle". *Sāmestām vāgām hounu sihu bāllācāttu*. 'Omnibus tigrīdibus fortior est leo'. "O leão he mais forte que todos os tigres".<sup>352</sup>

Alius modus exprimendi comparativum est, si nomen, quod ponendum esset cum postpositione *hounu* vel *pāssi*, absque his in ablativo positum earum loco recipiat augmentum syllabicum *cheācā*, dativum videlicet de *cho, chy, chem*, servata eadem collocatione, de qua paulo ante dictum est, ut: *Sāmestām mussālāmānāncheācā cristāo locu bāro*. 'Omnibus turcis melior est gens christiana'. "A gente cristã he melhor que todos os mouros".<sup>353</sup>

**NOTANDUM HIC**: si in comparatione veniant pronomina *māze*, *tuze*, *tāche*, *hāche*, non debere dici *māzācheācā*, *tuzācheācā* &c., sed *māzeācā*, *tuzeācā*, *hācheācā* &c., ut: *Hācheācā to bāro*. 'Isto melior est hic'. "Aquelle he melhor que este". **NOTANDUM PRAETEREA**: hunc comparandi modum per *cheācā* esse solum in usu cum res diversae inter se comparantur, et subinde tantum, et quidem raro, si comparata ejusdem sunt rationis, et ad idem rerum genus redacuntur.<sup>354</sup>

**GRADUS SUPERLATIVUS** exprimitur ut comparativus, sed communiter inter comparata ejusdem generis adhibetur postpositio *bhitāri*, id est 'inter', servata eadem collocatione, quam in comparativis servandam esse diximus, ut: *Sāmestām vāgām bhitāri ho vāgu bāllācāttu*. 'Inter omnes tigrīdes haec est fortis' id est 'fortissimus'. *Sāmesty monāzātym bhitāri* (vel etiam *hounu* vel *pāssi*) *sihu bāllācāttu*. 'Inter omnia animalia leo est fortis'. Potest in hoc eodem sensu adhiberi alterutra ex supradictis postpositionibus, nempe vel *hounu* vel *pāssi*, indifferenter tam comparativis servit, quam superlativis. *Bhitāri* tamen solius superlativi significandi gratia adhibetur.<sup>355</sup>

**N. B.** Quodsi interrogatio fiat per *connā*, id est 'quis?' aut 'qualis?' exprimitur gradus **COMPARATIVUS** per repetitionem positivī, ut: *Connu to bāro, ho bāro, qui to bāro?* quod ad verbum ita vertitur: 'Quis' vel 'qualis ille bonus, iste bonus vel ille bonus?' sive: 'Quis melior, iste vel ille?' "Qual he melhor, este, ou aquelle?" Idem fit cum interrogamus per adverbium, ut: *Connām tem pāissā, Margāo pāissā, qui São João pāissā?* 'Quod illud' vel 'ecquid' vel 'quale magis distans' vel 'magis longe: Marganum, vel S. Joannes?' "Qual he mais longe: Margão ou S. João?"<sup>356</sup>

**REGULA VIII**: Cum oratio plurium inter se similitudinem significat, tunc illud nomen, quod significat rem, cui alia similis dicitur, ponitur in ablativo cum una aliqua ex sequentibus postpositionibus, quae ablativo gaudent; uti sunt *bārābāri*, *sārāssāri*, *pāry*, *bāry*, *sāry* et *sārico*, quod postremum concordat cum suo substantivo in genere, numero et casu, ut: *To cheddo heā cheddeā bārābāri*. 'Hic puer similis est isti puero'. "Aquelle menino se parece com este". *To mānussu māze pāry*. 'Hic homo mihi est similis'. *Ho goddo teā goddeā bārābāri chālātā*. 'Iste equus graditur ut ille equus'. "Este cavallo anda como aquelle". *To bāilu heā bāilā sārīco*. 'Hic bos similis isti bovi'.<sup>357</sup> Ubi breviter intelligendum: pronomina demonstrativa, cum rem determinatam significant, non solere poni per se sola, sed repeti substantivum (si nempe, quae inter se conferuntur, sint ejusdem speciei, et quando alioquin in alio idiomate solum pronomen per se poni solet) repeti, inquam, substantivum rei, quam demonstrat, prout in exemplis datis clare apparet.<sup>358</sup>

**EXCEPTIO**: Subinde haec postpositio, *pāry*, transit in substantivum generis faemini, et ablativum agit; illi autem ablativo, qui eidem, dum postpositio est, debetur, adjungitur augmentum syllabicum *cho, chy, chem*, quo pacto transit in adjectivum, cujus

<sup>351</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 556.

<sup>352</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 573.

<sup>353</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 574.

<sup>354</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 575.

<sup>355</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 581.

<sup>356</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 585.

<sup>357</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 586.

<sup>358</sup> Not in *ALC*.

more concordat cum praedicto *päry*; ut: *Pedruchie päry bäräitā*, 'Scribit veluti Petrus' sive 'more' vel 'ad modum Petri'. Eodem modo dici potest tam *mäze päry* quam *mäzie päry*. Quod ipsum etiam usu venit postpositionibus *bäry* et *säry*.<sup>359</sup>

**EXCEPTIO II<sup>da</sup>:** Haec vox *säry* subinde, in alia quidem significatione, similitudinem tamen explicante, accusativum quodammodo agit; ut: *Putru bāpāchy säry tthānquitā*. 'Filius patris vestigia sequitur'.<sup>360</sup>

**REGULA IX:** Nomina significantia *MENSURAM*, si construantur cum adjectivo *itulo*, *lylem*, ponuntur in ablativo, postponendo praedictum adjectivum cum voce significante rem, secundum quam aliquid cum mensura determinata confertur, et concordando adjectivum *itulo* cum re, quae alteri commensuratur, ut: *Hem lāncuddā sā ungättiām itulem thorā*. 'Lignum istud sex digitos latum' vel 'crassum est'. Ad verbum: 'Sicut sex digiti tam latum'. Lusitanice: "Este pao he tão grosso como seis dedos."<sup>361</sup> Hic *ungättiām* est ablativus mensurae, *lāncuddā*, res mensurata, cum qua concordat adjectivum *itulem* mensurae postpositum cum *thorā*, videlicet significante 'latum', secundum quod res in oratione posita mensuratur.

Quod si non adhibeatur adjectivum *itulo*, aliter proferenda est oratio; ponendo nempe substantivum mensurae in genitivo, et addendo eidem augmentum *cho*, *chy*, *chem*, atque hoc ipsum concordando more solito cum substantivo, exprimente rei magnitudinem, quae per mensuram determinatur, et ponitur in nominativo, nomen autem rei, quae mensuratur, juxta Regulam III, in genitivo, ut: *Heā lāncuddāchy thorivāi sā ungättiāchy*. 'Latitudo' vel 'crassities istius ligni est sex digitorum'. Potest etiam substantivum mensurae poni in *NOMINATIVO*, ut: *Hem lāncudā sā ungättio thorā*. "Este pao he seis dedos grosso". Intelligitur enim hic modus quantitatis, quasi inquirenti: 'Quantum latitudinis vel magnitudinis habeat lignum datum?' "Como he grande?", declaretur: 'Sicut sex digiti', "Como seis dedos".<sup>362</sup>

**REGULA X:** Cum tempus certum, vel indefinitum significatur, nomen, tempus significans, subinde ponitur in ablativo *CUM POSTPOSITIONE*, subinde sine illa; ut: *māguileā āitārā*, 'hebdomada elapsa'; *donipārāncheā vellā*, 'meridie', vel 'meridiano tempore'; *dissācheā dissā*, 'de die in diem'; *phāleā*, 'cras', "amanha"; *sāttāve tārīqueri quelo*, 'sexta mensis abiit', "se foy aos seis do mez". Cum postpositione vero: *chāl-lissām dissānym*, 'intra quadraginta dies', "em quarenta dias"; *yecā dissānā*, 'uno die', "em hum dia"; *phāleāri*, 'in diluculo' vel 'sub diluculum', "na madrugada". Quae omnia usus ipse melius docebit.<sup>363</sup>

**EXCIPE:** *Yecu dissu*, 'dies unus'. *To dissu*, 'illa dies'. *Sāgāllo dissu*, 'die integro', sive lusitanice: "todo o dia". | *Sāgāly rāty*, 'tota nocte'. *Phāicho dissu dhāri*, 'deinceps a die crastino', "da manha por diante". Quae omnia ponuntur in accusativo.<sup>364</sup> 2<sup>da</sup>: quando dicitur aliquid fieri, factum vel futurum esse *NOCTU* vel *DIU* (id est de die), tunc nomina *dissu* vel *raty* ponuntur in genitivo, addito *cho*, *chy*, *chem*, ita ut praedictum augmentum cohaereat in genere, numero et casu cum persona vel re, de qua est oratio; ut: *dissācho āilom*, 'de die veni'. *Rātichy bhobātti zālī*. 'Factus est rumor noctu'. Lusitanice: "De noite se fez uma alarida".<sup>365</sup>

**REGULA XI:** Nomen significans *INSTRUMENTUM* ponitur in ablativo cum postpositione *nā* in singulari, si vero plurale fuerit, cum *ny* longo, ut: *Siprininā mākā mārilo*. 'Percussit me flagello', sive lusitanice "Deo me com a disciplina", *Doni ddol-leānim pālletām*, 'Duobus oculis video'.<sup>366</sup> Poni etiam potest instrumentum in genitivo cum *cho*, *chy*, *chem*, concordando illud cum substantivo illo, quod in oratione subintelligitur, nec aliud esse solet, quam significans effectum instrumenti, ut patebit in exemplo: *Tānnem mākā pālmātricho* (in singulari) vel *pālmātriche* (in plurali) *mārilo*, vel (si patiens fuerit generis faeminini) *mārili*. 'Infixit mihi ferula' videlicet 'ictum' vel 'ictus'. Hinc in singulari hic intelligitur *phāru*, 'ictum', "pancada", et in plurali *phārā*, 'ictus', sive 'verbera', "pancadas", quod ipsum substantivum hic tacitum aliquando expresse ponitur in constructione.<sup>367</sup>

**REGULA XII:** Persona vel res, cui *DAMNUM* vel *COMMODUM* evenit, dativo exprimitur, ut: *Hem mākā bārem*. 'Istud est mihi bonum'.<sup>368</sup>

<sup>359</sup> *ALC*, no. 587.

<sup>360</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 589.

<sup>361</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 594, amplified.

<sup>362</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>363</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 597.

<sup>364</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 598.

<sup>365</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 599. Přikryl has modified Stephens's examples here.

<sup>366</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 608.

<sup>367</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 609.

<sup>368</sup> Not in *ALC*.



## (II) Regulae generales: syntaxis verbi

**REGULA I<sup>ma</sup>.** Omne verbum personale finiti modi habet ante se nominativum, ut: *Hānvā māgātām*, 'Ego peto', post vero accusativum, nisi neutrum fuerit, aut passivae vocis, sive passivae significationis; alia enim passiva proprie talia hoc idioma non habet, ut dictum est supra in conjugationibus. Exemplum accusativi esse potest: *Hānvā udācā māgātām*, 'Ego peto aquam'. Quia vero hic accusativus idem est quoad terminationem cum nominativo, ad vitandam amphibologiam multoties loco **ACCUSATIVI** adhibetur **DATIVUS**, maxime in pronominebus *mācā*, *tucā*, *tācā*, *hācā*, quae semper locum subeunt accusativi, cui substituuntur, ut: *Mācā āpāitā*, 'Me vocat'; *Tucā soditām*, 'Quaero te' (lusitanice, "Busco vos"). Et quamvis in nominibus, quorum accusativus petitur, nulla etiam sequeretur ambiguitas, usus tamen obtinuit, ut alterutro casu bene efferatur oratio, sive ponendo accusativum istum, qui exigitur, sive pro eodem dativum. Sic utroque modo bene dicitur: *Gāuncārā*, vel *Gāuncārāncā āpāitā*, 'Vocat gancares'; *Locu* vel etiam *Locācā soduncā guelo*, 'Abiit' vel 'ivit quaerere homines' (id est, quae situm). Lusitanice: "Foy buscar gente".<sup>369</sup>

**REGULA II<sup>da</sup>.** Honoris causa 3<sup>ta</sup> persona pluralis substituitur 2<sup>da</sup> singulari, cum 2<sup>da</sup> pluralis parum sit in usu, et communiter pro ea poni soleat tertia, ut: *Tumym ghāim vetāthā?* si nempe ponenda esset 2<sup>da</sup> pluralis, sed melius *vetāti?* quae est tertia. Id est: 'Domine quo vadunt?' Re ipsa: 'Quo vadis?' Lusitanice "Onde vay?"<sup>370</sup>

**REGULA III<sup>ia</sup>.** Verbum āssām substantivum, uti et *zātām* et *nhoe* tam ante, quam post se nominativum petunt, ut: *Hānvā bāro āssām*. 'Bene valeo'. Ad verbum: 'Sum bonus, vel bene valens'. *Hānvā bāro zāinā*. 'Faciam me bonum', sive 'Fiam bonus'. *Hānvā choru nhoe*. 'Non sum latro'.<sup>371</sup>

## (III) Regulae particulares temporum et modorum

## Constructio praeteriti perfecti

**REGULA I<sup>ma</sup>.** Omne verbum activum in praeterito perfecto, sicut et in quibusdam aliis temporibus et formulis loquendi, quae exemplorum lectione et usu discendae sunt, sequitur aliquo modo morem passivorum praeteritorum apud latinos, concordando **CUM PATIENTE** in genere et numero; **AGENS** vero *ponitur* in ablativo cum postpositione *nā* in singulari et *ny* in plurali. Vel si agens fuerit unum ex pronominebus primitivis *hānvem*, *tuvem*, *tānnem*, ut constat ex conjugationibus, e. g. *Hānvem yecu vārā māguilo*. 'Petivi pardaum'. "Eu pedi hū pardao". *Sunneānā comby mārily*. 'Canis occidit gallum', Vel proprie passive: 'A gallo gallina occisa fuit'. *Pāulānā ghārā bāndilem*. 'Paulus erexit domum'. "Paulo fez[a] sua caza". *Nāicānā gāuncārā* vel *gāuncārāncā vhele*. 'Minister officii' vel 'tribunalis servus, adduxit gancares'. *Gāuncārānym tini lārio dilio*. Lusitanice: "Os gancares derão tres larios". | *Māddāvāllānā cāpāddām sānddilim*. 'Qui lavat, perdidit pannos'. Lusitanice: "(O) mainato perdeo os pannos".<sup>372</sup>

**REGULA II<sup>da</sup>.** Sequentibus praeterea loquendi formulis occurrente simili sensu in praeteritis perfectis utendum e. g. *Sodilei tārt*. 'Tametsi quaerat'. Lusitanice: "Ainda que busque". *Mārānnā pāvāloi tārt*, 'Quamvis moriatur'. Lusitanice: "Ainda que morra". *Hem tumim āiquilem zātā*. 'Tam istud audiveris'. *Thāpāttā mārālo mhonnu pāizā queleāri thāpāttā mārlem zātā*, vel *mārlem zālem*. 'Tantumdem est' vel 'valet, minari alapam, ac alapam illi infligere'. Lusitanice: "Ameaçar com huma bofetada tanto monta, como ter-lhe dado a botafada".<sup>373</sup>

**REGULA III<sup>ia</sup>.** Pro 2<sup>do</sup> praeterito perfecto, cujus hae sunt proferendi formulae e. g. *Sodilālem bārem*. 'Bonum erit quaerere'. *Yecu moru sodilālo bāro*. 'Bonum erit quaerere pavonem', ubi *bāro* concordat non secus ac praeteritum cum re quaesita, id est: cum *moru*, quasi diceretur: 'Bonum erit, ut sit quaesitus pavo'. *Melālochi urlo*, 'Evasit mortem'. Lusitanice: "Escapou da morte". *Melālo chucālo*, 'Aberavit a morte'. Lusitanice: "Errou da morte", sive 'Parum adfuit, ut mortuus fuerit'. Lusitanice: "Por

<sup>369</sup> ALC, no. 623.<sup>370</sup> Ibid., no. 624.<sup>371</sup> Ibid., no. 625.<sup>372</sup> Ibid., no. 630.<sup>373</sup> Ibid., no. 634.

hũ nada não morreu". *Tucã sattäveri märlälo*. 'Flagellarunt te'. Lusitanice: "Açouta-rão-te".<sup>374</sup>

**REGULA IV<sup>ta</sup>**. Neutra verba e contra semper cohaerent in praeterito perfecto cum agente ut: *Hānvă quelom*. 'Ego fui' vel 'ivi'. Lusitanice: "Eu fuy". **EXCIPITUR** participium futuri passivi, ut: *Hānvem vāchunchem*. 'A te' vel 'tibi est dormiendum'. Lusitanice: "Hei de ir". *Tunvem nideunchem*. 'A te' vel 'tibi est dormiendum'. Lusitanice: "Tu has de dormir". Ubi notandum, quod jam superius in fine conjugationis verbi neutri insinuatum est: semper videlicet hujusmodi participium futuri temporis ponendum esse in genere neutro.<sup>375</sup>

**REGULA V<sup>ta</sup>**. Quaedam verborum, neutrorum quasi, quod activa videantur, accusativum post se postulat, more tamen neutrorum in praeterito perfecto &c. cohaerent cum agente, ut: *Doutriny siquilom*. 'Didici doctrinam christianam'; *Vättä vissärlom*. 'Oblitus sum viam' (lusitanice: "Esqueci-me do caminho"); *Sitā zevilom*. 'Comedi orizam'; *Udăcă pilom*. 'Bibi aquam'.<sup>376</sup>

### *Praeteritum plusquam perfectum*

**REGULA VI<sup>ta</sup>**, pro praeterito plusquam perfecto. Hoc tempus saepe habet significationem praeteriti perfecti, ut: *Tānnem gāly sāvīlālio*. 'Ille contumeliosa verba protulit' (lusitanice: "Aquelle chamou ruindades"); *Goyā guelālom*, 'Ivi Goam'. Alias positum cum casu, quem regit, concordat **CUM PATIENTE**, ut: *Sāmpădă zoddilālo, to melo*. 'Qui divitias quaesiverat, mortuus est' (lusitanice: "O que tinha buscado riqueza, morreo"); *Zāchem siră xedilālem, to siră hātym gheunu āilo*. Ad verbum: 'Quem capite minuerant, cum eodem in manibus venit'. Lusitanice: "Aquelle, a quem cortarão a cabeça, veyo com ella nas mãos".<sup>377</sup> **EXCIPE** verba neutra, quae semper cohaerent **CUM AGENTE**, ut jam dictum est.

**REGULA VII<sup>ma</sup> PRO FUTURO**, cui sequentes serviunt loquendi formulae. *Sodină mhānnātām*. 'Vellem' vel 'volebam, quaerere'. Lusitanice: "Queria buscar". *Sodină mhāl-leāri*. 'Si voluero loqui'. *Confessār zāinā mhānnātām*. 'Volebam' vel 'vellem, confiteri'. Vel *Confessār zāinā mhānnātālom*. Idem. Lusitanice: "Queria me confessar". *Tuzy bhattā mellātā mhonnu āilālom*. 'Ante convenirem ut te viderem; idcirco veni'. Lusitanice: "Vim a ver, se vos encontrava", vel ad verbum: "Se vos encontrava a ver, por isso vim".<sup>378</sup>

### *Optativus*

**REGULA VIII<sup>va</sup> PRO OPTATIVO**. Notanda in usu sequentia: *sodileā băgără*, vel *sodileā urăitā* vel *sodileā vāchunu*, 'absque eo quod quareretur' vel 'quaeratur'. Lusitanice: "sem se buscar". *Sodileā upārāntem*. 'Re quaesita'. Lusitanice: "depois de buscar".<sup>379</sup>

### *Infinitivus*

**REGULA IX<sup>ma</sup> PRO INFINITIVO**. Observandi sequentes modi loquendi. *Soduncăzā*. 'Debet quaeri'. Lusitanice: "Deve buscar". *Ghără āssuncăzā*. 'Debet domi esse'. Lusitanice: "Deve de estar em casa". *Sodundy*. 'Sine' vel 'sinite, quaerere'. Lusitanice: "Deixai buscar". *Ulăundy*, 'Sine' vel 'sinite, loqui'. Lusitanice: "Deixai fallar".<sup>380</sup>

### *Gerundium in DI*

**REGULA X<sup>ma</sup> PRO GERUNDIO IN DI**. Hoc gerundium non est quidem proprie tale hoc in idiomate, suppletur tamen, si quando oratio ita postulet, per infinitivum addito augmento *cho, chy, chem*, ut constat ex conjugationibus, et cum opus est, *hānvem, tuvem, tānnem* &c., non<sup>381</sup> *hānvă* &c., addito casu, quem regit, uti et alio substantivo, cum quo cohaeret, prout jam ibidem in conjugationibus insinuatum fuit, ut: *Sāmestām*

<sup>374</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 635.

<sup>375</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 636.

<sup>376</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 637.

<sup>377</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 641.

<sup>378</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 642.

<sup>379</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 647.

<sup>380</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 648.

<sup>381</sup> The 'non' is written as "não".



*christāum-āncā doutrint sicucho cādo āssā.* 'Omnes christiani habent obligationem discendi doctrinam' videlicet, christianam. Lusitanice: "Todos os cristãos tem obrigação de aprender a doutrina". | *To yeunchy āxa nām.* 'Non est spes ut hic revertatur', sive 'De illo non est spes redeundi'. Lusitanice: "Não ha esperança de elle vir outras vezes". **NOTANDUM:** Nomen agentis, cujus casus non est is, qui regitur a gerundio illo in *DI*, poni debere in dativo, ut: *Pedrucā bāro mārgu soduncho dissātā.* 'Petrus desiderium habet quaerendi' sive 'desiderat quaerere bonam semitam'. Lusitanice: "Pedro dezeja de buscar bom caminho". *Mācā māsāly qhāunchy dissātā.* 'Desidero comedere piscem'. Lusitanice: "Dezejo de comer peixe".<sup>382</sup>

### Gerundium in DO

**REGULA XI PRO GERUNDIO IN DO.** Huic saepius adjungitur aliud verbum ita, ut significatio orationis non desumatur ab illo verbo, sed solum a significatione verbi quod ponitur in gerundio; unde verbum, quod additur, praecise servit ad declarandum in quo tempore vel modo proferatur oratio, sive quem sensum afficiat oratio: illum, videlicet, quam similiter haberet, si non adhiberetur haec loquendi phrasis per gerundium, sed potius si verbum illud positum hic et nunc in gerundio poneretur in eo tempore et modo, in quo positum est verbum quod hunc in finem gerundio tali adjungitur, ut: *Tācā mārūnu pheddi.* 'Occide illum'. Lusitanice: "Matai-o". *Pheddi* est imperativus, a quo non desumitur significatio, sed a gerundio *mārūnu*, et tantum indicatur orationem proferri in imperativo. *Mārūnu pheddinā.* 'Occidam illum'. Lusitanice: "Matallo hei". Ubi *pheddinā* est futurum indicans tempus orationis. *Tācā mārūnu pheddilo* [*pheddilo* est praeteritum perfectum]. 'Occidi illum'. *Hārdeārī mārūnu ghe* [*ghe* est imperativus verbi *ghetām*]. 'Percute pectus'. Lusitanice: "Batey nos peitos". *Sācālā ghālunu ghe.* 'Mitte te deorsum'. Lusitanice: "Bota-te dahi abaixo".<sup>383</sup>

### Gerundium in DUM

**REGULA XII PRO GERUNDIO IN DUM.** Quod usitatum est in sequenti orationis sensu, quem exempla demonstrant, ut: *Soduncā zālēārī sodinā.* 'Si potuero quaerere, quaeram', *Vāchuncā zālēārī vāchānā.* 'Si potuero ire, ibo', et *Tuze lāguy ulāuncheācā āilom.* 'Veni ad loquendum vobiscum'. Lusitanice: "Vim para fallar com vos", vel: 'Locuturum vobiscum, idcirco veni'.<sup>384</sup>

## (IV) Constructio participiorum

### Participium praesentis temporis

**REGULA I<sup>ma</sup> PRO PARTICIPIO PRAESENTIS TEMPORIS.** Participia more adjectivorum construuntur, et tam participium praesentis, quam praeteriti, in usu est, cum alioquin per relativum aliquid circumloqui necesse foret. Ut: *Vetālo mānussu.* 'Homo, qui vadit'. Verbi activi participia regunt casum verbi, a quo formantur, ut: *Unddo qhātālo mānussu.* 'Homo comedens' vel 'qui comedit panem'. *Sāpānā mānitāled mānussārī pāpā bāissātā.* 'Homo credens somnio peccat'. Lusitanice: "Homem, que cre em sonho" (vel ad verbum) "sobre sonho, pecca". Nec aliud praeterea hic observandum.<sup>385</sup>

### Participium praeteriti temporis

**REGULA II<sup>a</sup> PRO PARTICIPIO PRAETERITI TEMPORIS.** Hoc subinde ponitur in **DATIVO** subinde in **GENITIVO**, prout sensus fert; ut *Bāro mārgu sodilāleācā āddāvārum nāye.* 'Non debet restringi libertas ei, qui bonam quaesivit semitam'. Lusitanice: "Não se deve ir a mão ao que buscou bom caminho". *Upācāru quelāleā mānussāca vāittā cārūn nāye.* 'Non debet malum inferri homini qui benefecit'. Lusitanice: "Não se ha de fazer mal ao homem que faz beneficio". Vel in genitivo, ut: *Pārāmespārāchy sumurty sāmhbāllilāleāchem thorā bhāguem.* 'Grandis felicitas est ejus qui legem Dei observavit'. Lusitanice: "Grande he a dita, de quem guardou a ley de Deos". Breviter etiam

<sup>382</sup> *ALC*, no. 649.

<sup>383</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 652.

<sup>384</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 654.

<sup>385</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 655—656.

notandum quoad *COLLOCATIONES* participiorum; ea videlicet hoc in idiomate *INVERSO ORDINE*, sive aliter atque latinis, vel in alio idiomate usu venit, orationi, cum qua connectuntur, *ANTEPONI*, ut patet ex allatis exemplis.<sup>386</sup>

### *Futurum in RUS*

*REGULA III PRO FUTURO IN RUS.* Adhibetur in sequentibus loquendi modis. To *bāro mārgu soditālo āssā*, vel *Tānnem bāro mārgu soduncho āssā*. 'Ille quaerere debet' vel 'quaesiturus est, bonam semitam'. Lusitanice: "Aquelle tem por buscar" ou 'ha de buscar, bom caminho'. *Soditālom zāleāri*. 'Si voluero quaerere'. "Se quizer buscar". *Vetālom zāleāri*. 'Si voluero ire'. "Se quizer ir". *Soduncho zāri zāitā*, vel *sodunchem zāleāri*. 'Si necessarium fuerit quaerere'. *Connem sodunchem nhoe*. 'Nemo quaesiturus est'. "Ninguem ha de buscar". *Connem sāputu diuncho nhoe*. 'Nemo est juraturus'. Subinde anteponitur *hānvā, tum, to* postposita negativa *nām*, et tunc futurum concordat cum agente, ut: *Hānvā tēcā soduncho nām*. 'Non sum ilium quaesiturus'. Lusitanice: "Eu não o hei de buscar". *Hānvā cāpāddām vicuncho* (vel, si faemina loquatur) *vicunchy nām*. 'Non sum venditurus pannos'. Lusitanice: "Eu não hei de vender pannos".<sup>387</sup>

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*NOTA Ima.* Cum praedictum futurum in oratione innuere debet significationem verbi 'obligor' vel 'cogor', vel 'necessitor' (lusitanice: "sou forçado"), alia utendum est terminatione in *vo,vy,vem*, uti constat ex formatione conjugationum, abjiciendo videlicet ultimam syllabam *tā* tertiae personae singularis indicativi praesentis, et mutando vocalem aut diphthongum immediate praecedentem ante *tā* in *ā*, adjuncto praedicto augmento *vo*, et ut *soditā* fit *sodā* et mox *sodāvo,vi,vem*. Et sic in aliis quibusque verbis, cui futuro sic formato ad innuendam significationem verbi 'cogor' adjungitur verbum *pāddātām*, quod conjugatum per omnia tempora cohaeret cum substantivo significante *REM PATIENTEM*. Ut: *Dogā combe hānvem sodāve pāddātāty*. 'Cogor vel obligor quaerere duos gallos'. Lusitanice: "Serei forçado a buscar dous gallos". Cum necessitas significatur, etiam neutrum gerundii in *DI*, e. g. *sodunchem*, adhiberi solet, et habet quasi vim futuri passivi in *DUS* apud latinos, ut: *sodunchem zātā*, 'necesse est quaerere', sive 'quaerendum est'. *Uzuveānā guelāleā cālā ddāveānā yeunchem zāitā*. 'Si ad dexteram' vel 'ad dextrorsum iverit, necesse erit venire', vel 'veniendum erit, ad sinistram', sive 'sinistrorsum'. Lusitanice: "Se for pella mão direita, será necessario vir pella esquerda".<sup>388</sup>

*NOTA IIa.* Etiam terminatio verbi in *sso,ssy,ssem* habet vim hujusmodi futuri, et formatur eodem modo, ut illa in *vo,vy,vem* a 3<sup>ia</sup> indicativi praesentis singularis, nulla tamen alia facta mutatione, quam mutando syllabam *tā* in *sso,ssy,ssem*; et similiter ad significandam coactionem vel necessitatem aliquam, vel scientiam, aut praevisionem rei probabiliter sic futurae adhibetur; et quidem vel cum verbo *cāritām* et pronomine *mācā, tucā, tēcā*, hoc. e. g. sensu: *Yecu moru tucā sodisso cārinā*. 'Faciam ut quaeras unum pavonem'. Vel cum verbo *āssām*, ut: *Ho vāchānāssō āssā?* 'Iste non est iturus?' Lusitanice: "Este não ha de ir?". *Yenānssō āssā?* 'Non est venturus?' Quasi diceretur: 'Non debet venire' vel 'non est necessarium' vel 'non est voluntas, ut veniat.' Vel subinde cum verbis *dissātām* 'videtur', aut 'apparet'; vel *zānnām*, 'scio', ut *Vetālosso dissātā*, vel *zānnām*. 'Videtur venturus', vel 'scio venturum'. Lusitanice: "Parece", vel "sey, que ha de vir". Aliquando haec eadem terminatio adjungitur nominibus, ut: *Bārosso mācā dissātā*. 'Videtur mihi esse bonus'. Lusitanice: "Parece-me bom". *Mācā qhossy nānssi āssām?* 'Non est mihi voluntas?' Lusitanice: "Não tenho vontade?"<sup>389</sup>

## {V} De constructione defectivorum

### *Verbum devo,vy,vem*

*REGULA Ima* pro verbo *devo,vy,vem*. Verbum istud construitur quasi ad modum praeteriti activi regendo nempe eosdem quasi casus, id est, *ABLATIVUM AGENTIS* cum particula *nā* in singulari vel *ny* pro plurali, vel exigendo pronomem *hānvem, tuvem*, &c. Nominativum vero *REI DEBITAE* et *DATIVUM* illius, cui aliquid debetur. Ut: *Pāulānā*

<sup>386</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 657.

<sup>387</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 658.

<sup>388</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 659.

<sup>389</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 664.

vel *tānnem mākā yecu vārā devo*. 'Paulus' vel 'iste; mihi debet' vel 'tenetur, unum pardaum'. Lusitanice: "Aquelle me deve hum pardao".<sup>390</sup>

### Verbum zāo, zāi, zāem

REGULA II<sup>da</sup>. Pro verbo *zāo, zāi, zāem*, 'volo, vis' &c. Petit: DATIVUM AGENTIS, et NOMINATIVUM PATIENTIS cum quo concordat in genere et numero: quod etiam de verbo *devo*, et aliis terminationibus genericas habentibus, intelligendum; ut: *Mākā tem setā zāe*. 'Ego volo hunc agrum'. Lusitanice: "Eu quero aquella vargia".<sup>391</sup>

### Loquendi modi ad supplendam verbi 'possum' significationem

REGULA III. Defectu proprii verbi 'possum', quod huic idiomati deest, alius habetur loquendi modus ad supplendam praedicti verbi significationem: e. g. dicere quis vult 'possum petere', tunc adhibetur solum alterum verbum, quod hic est 'peto', *māgātām*, a quo formatur aliud habens supradictam significationem verbi 'possum' hoc modo: inter ultimam et penultimam syllabam tertiae personae indicativi praesentis verbi affirmativi collocatur syllaba *vā* brevis, ut hic *māgātā* fit *māgāvātā*; et quae *i* habent ante *tā* mutant *i* in *ā*, ut: *soditā* fit *sodāvātā*, exceptis dissyllabis, in quibus duplicatur syllaba *vā*, ut *pitā* fit *pivāvātā*, *ditā* fit *divāvātā*. In iis vero, quae *āi* habent ante *tā*, abjicitur solum vocalis *i*, ut *sicātā*; et ne *sicātām* 'disco' confundatur cum *sicātām* 'facio discere', huic postremo adjungendum est aliquod ex pronominebus *tucā, tākā* &c., vel nominebus in dativo, ut: *Tākā sicātām* vel *sicāvātā doutrinā*. 'Facio illum discere' vel 'possum facere discere doctrinam christianam'.<sup>392</sup> Sed tunc dicendum est: *Mazeānā tākā sicāvātā*, cum verba sic formata ABLATIVUM ante se postulent cum postpositione *ānā* vel *cheānā* (et quidem *ānā* solum pro pronominebus *māze, tuze, tache, āmānche*, &c.; pro caeteris omnibus *cheānā*), et simul post se nominativum, cum quo praedicta verba cohaerent in genere, numero, et casu; in illis videlicet temporibus, in quibus per casus et genera conjugantur; alioquin tantum in numero cohaerebit, ut: *Āmāncheānā bāro mārgu cāddāvātā*. 'Nos possumus bonam assumere semitam'. Lusitanice: "Nos podemos tomar bom caminho". Ex quo colligitur hic fieri ablativum, qui alias in alio idiomate esset nominativus, et vicissim nominativum, qui foret accusativus: *Yecā sihācheānā dogā vāgā māvānām zāle*. 'Unus leo non potuit occidere duas tigrides'.<sup>393</sup>

REGULA IV<sup>ta</sup>. Eodem modo construitur, sive eosdem casus regit alterum defectivum pariter succedens in locum verbi 'possum', videlicet: *sodum ye*, 'potest quaeri', si nempe active usurpetur, sed tunc anteponendum illi est unum ex pronominebus *hānvem, tuvem*, &c., prout exigit ratio. Sic enim usurpari posse, licet alioquin passivae sit significationis, jam dictum est in ipsius conjugatione.<sup>394</sup>

### Negativum significationis verbi 'possum' quomodo fit

REGULA V<sup>ta</sup>. Negativum significationis verbi 'possum' dupliciter fit: 1<sup>mo</sup>, abjiciendo ultimam syllabam ab affirmativo, et substituendo eidem particulam negativam *nām* cum *māzeānā* &c., ut *sodāvātā* fit *sodāvānām*, et sic per omnes modos et tempora, uti videre est in particulari ejusdem conjugatione. 2<sup>do</sup> adhibendo verbum negativum *nāzā*, quale formatur a verbo *zātām*, cui similiter adjungitur *māzeānā, tuzeānā*, &c., ut *māzeānā nāzā*, 'non possum', *māzeānā nāzā zālem*, 'non potui'. Cui si accedat aliud verbum, illud quoque secundum formationem negativi verbi 'possum' effertur, e. g. *hem māzeānā cārāvānām nāzā* vel etiam *cārāvā nāzā*, 'non possum hoc facere'; ubi *cārāvānām*, 'non possum facere', a verbo *cāritām*, 'facio', se solo significationem negativam verbi 'possum' habet; secundum phrasim tamen hujus idiomatis optime conjungitur cum *nāzā* eandem, sed communem, et indefinitam verbi 'possum' significationem habente.<sup>395</sup>

<sup>390</sup> Ibid., no. 665.

<sup>391</sup> Ibid., no. 666.

<sup>392</sup> Ibid., no. 667.

<sup>393</sup> Ibid., no. 668.

<sup>394</sup> Ibid., no. 669.

<sup>395</sup> Ibid., no. 670.

### Ttâncătă et sâcăm

**REGULA VII<sup>a</sup>.** Duo sunt verba: *ttâncătă* impersonale, quod significat 'est mihi possibile', et *sâcăm* personale, id est, 'possum' (quod quidem alterum in certis tantum phrasibus usitatum est), quae suppleant defectum praedictorum defectivorum verbi 'possum' significationem includentium, quo in quibusdam temporibus laborant. Verbum *ttâncătă* ante se solummodo **DATIVUM** petit, nullum vero alium post se casum, quem tamen regit infinitivus eidem adjunctus, sive nempe verbi proprium, ut: *Hem mîcă cîrîm ttâncătă*. 'Ego possum istud facere'. Quodsi autem verbum *ttâncătă* ponatur in imperfecto, vel perfecto, tum cohaeret cum patiente relato ad infinitivum, si infinitivus fuerit verbi activi, et quidem in genere et numero, ut: *Mîcă to vîgu mîrîm zîrî ttâncălălem, tîrî mîrîtom*. 'Si possem occidere illam tigridem, tunc occiderem'. Si vero infinitivus proveniat a verbo neutro, tum tempus verbi *ttâncătă* generis esse debet **NEUTRIUS**, ut: *Văchuncă zîrî ttâncălălem, tîrî vetom*. 'Si ire possem, abirem'. *Tăcă văchuncă ttâncălălem tîrî qultă quelonâm?* 'Si poterat ire, quare non abivit?'.<sup>396</sup>

Verbum *sâcăm* in orationibus in quibus adhiberi solet (quod usu discendum est) sequitur modum construendi verborum personalium, ut: *Pedru băro mănussu zăum sâcă*. 'Petrus potest se ipsum formare bonum hominem'.<sup>397</sup>

### [VI] De constructione transitiva verborum

#### *Verba quae dativum ante se, et nominativum post se, postulant*

**REGULA I<sup>ma</sup>.** Verba *mellătăm* et *sâmpăddătăm*, 'inveniri' (lusitanice: "achar-se"); *ăntărătăm*, 'privari'; *sânddătăm*, 'perdi' ("perder-se"); *zoddătăm* et *lăbătăm*, 'lucrari'; *bhogătăm*, 'perfrui' (lusitanice: "gozarse"), et alia huiusmodi **DATIVUM** ante se postulant, post se vero **NOMINATIVUM**, cui cohaerent, ut: *To mîcă mellălo*. 'Inveni' vel 'conveni illum'. Lusitanice: "Eu o achei". *Ămăncăm quitem zoddătă?* 'Nos ecquid lucramur?' *Pătăcă queleări connă vîittă bhogătă pătăquîăcă?* 'Quo malo perfruitur' vel 'quod malum evenit peccatori peccanti' vel 'quando peccat?' Lusitanice: "Que mal vem ao peccador, quando pecca?"<sup>398</sup>

#### *„Quid mea refert?”*

**REGULA II<sup>da</sup>.** Haec oratio 'Quid mea refert?' (lusitanice: "Que se me dá a mim?") effertur hoc modo: *Măzeri quitem dhărilem? Frânciscăcheri vel Frânciscări quitem dhărilem?*<sup>399</sup>

#### *Verba quae post casum, verbis similibus proprium, petunt etiam ablativum cum lăguy vel dativum cum cărităm*

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**REGULA III<sup>ia</sup>.** Verba *minăti cărităm* et *prărhtătăm*, 'rogo'; *sicătăm* 'disco'; *ulăităm*, 'loquor'; *yetăm*, 'venio'; *vetăm*, 'eo' (lusitanice: "vou"); *măgătăm*, 'peto'; *dîtăm*, 'do', vel etiam 'dono'; *vopităm*, 'trado' (lusitanice: "entrego"); *ghetăm*, 'recipio'; et alia huiusmodi post casum verbis sibi similibus proprium (si quem habent juxta orationis exigentiam), petunt etiam **ABLATIVUM** cum postpositione *lăguy*, vel **DATIVUM** cum verbo *cărităm*, si nempe *cărităm* locum suppleat unius ex praedictis verbis, ut: *Pără-mespără lăguy minăti cărităm*, 'Rogo Deum'. *Tuze lăguy unddo măgătăm*, 'Peto a te panem'. Lusitanice: "Eu vos peço pão".

**NOTA.** Verbum *dîtăm* cum *lăguy* non significare idem ac 'dono', sed 'do' vel 'trado ad dandum alteri'. Cum etiam 'donare' significat, **DATIVUM** habet, ut: *Hem tuică dîtăm*. 'Tibi hoc dono'. Lusitanice: "Dou-vos isto". Unde huic verbo non licet pro libitu vel **DATIVUM** vel **ABLATIVUM** jungere.<sup>400</sup>

<sup>396</sup> Ibid., no. 671.

<sup>397</sup> Ibid.

<sup>398</sup> Ibid., no. 672.

<sup>399</sup> Ibid., no. 673.

<sup>400</sup> Not in ALC.



*Aliqua verba, quae praeter casum communem, etiam dativum postulant*

REGULA IV<sup>ta</sup>. Verba dandi vel recipiendi, sive quae utilitatem, commodum, vel damnum alicui provenire significant, praeter casum communem etiam *DATIVUM* postulant, ut: *Mācā tem dy*. 'Da mihi hoc'. *Tucā hem ghe*. 'Accipe istud tibi'. Lusitanice: "Tomai isto para vos".<sup>401</sup>

*Verbum mārītām*

REGULA V<sup>ta</sup>. Verbum *mārītām*, cum 'occidere' significat, communiter *ACCUSATIVUM* petit, ut: *Pānchā vāgā mārīle*. 'Quinque tigrides occidit'. Subinde etiam *DATIVUM*, sed ad evitandam aequivocationem cum verbo 'ferio' addita voce *zivim* vel *zivissim*, ut: *Tucā zivissim mārīnā*. 'Occidam te'. Lusitanice: "Matar-vos-hei". Dum enim idem significat, ac 'ferio', vel 'verbero' (lusitanice: "dar pancadas"), absolute *DATIVUM* postulat absque *zivim*, ut: *Nātcānā pedeāncā mārīle*. 'Minister iudicis famulos Ecclesiae verberavit'. Lusitanice: "O naique espancou os piães".<sup>402</sup>

*Aliqua verba, quae praeter casum communem, ablativo gaudent cum ri vel vāri*

REGULA VI<sup>ta</sup>. Verba *yetām*, 'venio'; *pāddātām*, 'cado'; *rāga yetām*, et *crodu* vel *rāgu* vel *copu dhārītām*, 'indignor', sive 'irascor', vel 'stomachor', aut 'animo commoveor' (lusitanice "agasto-me"), et alia similia, uti et *āssām*, *zātām*. *ghālītām*, 'jacio', sive 'projicio' (lusitanice: "boto"); *uddātām*, 'salto', praeter casum communem *ABLATIVUM* gaudent cum postpositione *ri* vel *vāri*, ut: *Māzeri rāga yetā*. 'Mihi indignatur, vel contra me insurgit'. Lusitanice: "Agasta-se comigo". *Hem māzeri ghālī*. 'Mihi istud imputa'. Lusitanice: "Deitai isto sobre mim", ou "va a minha conta".<sup>403</sup>

*Zātām et āssām cum ablativo et postpositione gueri vel tugueri*

REGULA VII<sup>ma</sup>. *Zātām* et *āssām* praeter casum antedictum in alia significatione, illius loco *ABLATIVUM* etiam postulant, sed cum postpositione *gueri* vel *tugueri*, ut: *Pedrugueri quitulim lencurāvām āssāty?* 'Quot filios habet Petrus?' Ubi verbum *āssām* habet significationem verbi 'habeo'; fere uti apud latinos: subinde 'sum' pro 'habeo' commutatur, ita ut sensus sit: 'Quot filii sunt Petro?' *Tigueri chālo zālo*. 'Natus est illi filius'. Lusitanice: "Nasceo-lhe hum filho". Hic *zātā* idem significat, quod 'nascor'. Advertendum tamen pronomina *māze*, *tuze*, *tāche*, *tiche*, *āmānche*, *tumānche*, *tānche*, *tinche* non sequi communem aliorum nominum cum illa postpositione *gueri* compositionem; non enim dicitur *māzegueri* &c., sed *māgueri*, *tugueri*, *tāgueri*, *tigueri*, *āmānguerti*, *tumānguerti*, *tānguerti*, &c. Idem fere observandum quoad haec pronomina, si alteri cuiquam nomini jungantur cum postpositione *qhātīrā*, sicut enim non licet dicere *āmānchegueri* &c., sed *āmāngueri* &c. Sic pariter dicendum non est *āmānche*, sed *āmām pāpiyām qhātīrā*. Quamvis, si per se sola absque alio nomine, ad quod pertineant, et cum quo cohaerere debeant, in oratione ponantur, dici debeat e. g. et *tumānche lāguy*, et *tumānche qhātīrā*.<sup>404</sup>

## [VII] Syntaxis nominum: de constructione nominum

REGULA I<sup>ma</sup>. Nomina significantia 'pretium' ponuntur in *ABLATIVO* cum postpositione *nā* in singulari et *ny* in plurali, vel in *DATIVO* ut: *Quituleā molāncā tthāilem?* 'Quanti emisti? Lusitanice: "Por quantos comprastes?" (vel *quituleā molācā*). *Doni vārāny vicātem tthāilem*. 'Duobus pardais emi'. *Dony vārāny viquilem*. 'Duobus pardais vendidi'. Primi enim exempli sensus secundum phrasim propriam idiomatis est: 'Duobus venditum emi'.<sup>405</sup>

REGULA II<sup>da</sup>. Nomina locorum cum verbis *yetām*, *vetām*, &c., si quaestio fiat per *qhām*, 'quo' (lusitanice "onde"), in responsione ponuntur in *ABLATIVO*, ut: *Choddānā vetām*. 'Vado Choranum'. Lusitanice: "Vou a Chorão." | *Sāulliye bāissātām*.

<sup>401</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 678.<sup>402</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 679.<sup>403</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 680.<sup>404</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 681.<sup>405</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 622, adapted.

'Consideo sub umbra'. Lusitanice: "Assento-me a sombra". Si vero quaestio fiat per 'ubi', *qhāim*, ut: *Qhāim āssā?* 'Ubi est?' diversimode respondetur, prout nempe sensus orationis exigit, nam si e.g. respondendum sit 'domi', dicitur *ghārā* (lusitanice: "em caza"). Si 'intra domum' (lusitanice: "dentro da caza") dicitur *ghārāntu*. Si 'in superiore parte domus' (lusitanice: "em cima da caza"), *ghārāri*. Si denique respondeatur 'in domo' (lusitanice: "na caza"), dicendum erit *ghārim*.<sup>406</sup>

**REGULA III<sup>ta</sup>.** Ad quaestionem *qhāincheānă*, 'qua' (lusitanice: "por onde"), fit responsio per **ABLATIVUM** cum postpositione *cheānă*, quae omnibus ablativis istiusmodi servit, vel cum *nă*, quae tantum aliquibus, quae usu discenda sunt, ut: 1<sup>mo</sup> *Māddgāuncheānă āilom*. 'Veni per Marganum'. Dicitur etiam *Māddgāvāntuleānă*. 2<sup>do</sup> *Tiye vāttēnă vāchă*. 'Per illam vade semitam'. *Heā dērāna āilom*. 'Per istam portam veni'.<sup>407</sup>

**REGULA IV<sup>ta</sup>.** Quaestioni per *qhāincho, chy, chem*, 'unde' (lusitanice: "donde"), itidem per ablativum respondetur, sed cum postpositione *tthāunu*, ut:<sup>408</sup> *Qhāincho āilossi?* 'Unde venisti?' respondetur e.g. *Rāichurā tthāunu āilom*. 'Racholio veni'. Responderi etiam potest in genitivo, e.g. *Bānnāulicho āilom*. 'Benaulino veni'. **EXCEPTIO.** Cum vero de patria, aut de loco habitationis quaeritur, e.g.: *Qhāincho tum?* 'Unde es tu?' semper nomen proprium loci ponendum est in responsione in **GENITIVO**, sive cum *cho, chi, chem*, ut: *Vāddencho*. 'Veremio' (lusitanice: "de Verem"). *Goyencho*, 'Goa'.

**REGULA VI<sup>a</sup>.** Omne verbum significans motum ad locum post se ablativum postulat; sive nomen significans terminum localem, ad quem **FIT MOTUS**, post quodlibet ex istiusmodi verbis ponendum est in **ABLATIVO**, et in certis quidem loquendi modis cum postpositione *dde* vel *cādde*, in aliis vero sine illa, quod ipsum usus melius docebit, quam satis hic explicari queat.<sup>409</sup>

**Appendix de postpositionibus.** *Phudde, parientră* et *upārāntem*, quarum diversus est usus: dicitur enim *yeunche phudde*, 'ante adveniendum, sive adventum' (lusitanice: "antes de vir"). In alio verso sensu, *ye pārientră*, 'usque ad veniendum' (lusitanice: "athe vir"), et in alio, *āileā upārāntem*, 'post adventum' (lusitanice: "depois de vir"). Eodem modo alia quaecunque adhibentur verba cum praedictis postpositionibus, ut *vāchunche phudde*, 'ante eundum' (lusitanice: "antes de ir"), *vāchă pārientră*, 'usque ad abitum, vel itum' (lusitanice: "athe ir"), et *gueleā upārāntem*, 'post itum vel abitum' (lusitanice: "depois de ido").<sup>410</sup>

## (VIII) De constructione conjunctionum

### *Mhonnu*

**REGULA I<sup>ma</sup>.** *Mhonnu* 'quia' (lusitanice: "porque") vel 'propterea' (lusitanice: "porisso"), communiter adhibetur, cum rationem rei alicujus reddimus, et tunc collocatur in fine orationis ut: *Christānvānchi curu conni?* 'Quale est signum christiani?' *Sāntā cruz*. 'Sancta crux'. *Quiteā?* 'Quare?' *Christu Suāmi crussāvāri melo mhonnu*. 'Quia Christus Dominus in cruce mortuus est'. *Tācā bāpu mhānnātām quiteā?* 'Quare illum [personam] vocamus Patrem?' *Tāqueri putru āssā mhonnu*. 'Quia habet unum Filium'. Subinde etiam *mhonnu* venit in principio orationis, ut: *mhonnu mhānnātām*, 'propterea dico' (lusitanice: "por isso digo"), quod maxime fieri videtur, dum ratio redditur, nulla praecedente interrogatione ab alio facta.<sup>411</sup> Alias vero explicite etiam omittitur, et tamen subauditur; ut: *Cāim devācā dīnă mhāllālem*. 'Dixisti: quod aliquid dabo idolo' (lusitanice: "Dissestes: que darei alguma couza ao pagode").<sup>412</sup> *Hānva christāo nhoe mhāllālem*. 'Dixisti: ego non sum christianus' (lusitanice: "Dissestes: eu não sou christão").

### *Zāri — tāri*

**REGULA II<sup>da</sup>.** Conjunctionem *zāri*, si quando in periodi membro uno aliquo ponenda sit, semper in altero membro sequitur *tāri*, ut: *Zāri te bhogtă, tāri vāincunthā*

<sup>406</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 682.

<sup>407</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 683.

<sup>408</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 686.

<sup>409</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 690.

<sup>410</sup> The contents of this Appendix are touched upon in various places in the *ALC*, as for instance, nos. 697 and 707.

<sup>411</sup> Not in *ALC*.

<sup>412</sup> *ALC*, no. 692.

*quiteã quele nânti?* 'Si illi erant sancti, quare non iverunt ad caelum' sive 'ad paradisum?'<sup>413</sup> Multoties omittitur *zāri*, et solum ponitur *tāri*, ut: *Ghārā āssā tāri pālle*. 'Vide, si domi est'.<sup>414</sup>

### Appendix

1<sup>mo</sup>. Conjunctionis locum etiam supplet augmentum syllabicum *chy* additum in fine alicujus dictionis, idque fit majoris emphasis gratia, ut: *yecuchy*, 'unus tantum et non plures'; *cāinchy nām*, 'nihil, nihil'; *Sādā ulāitāchy āssā*, 'Nil aliud agit praeter loqui' [lusitanice: "Não faz, senão fallar"]<sup>415</sup>

2<sup>do</sup>. Hujusmodi supplementum agit quoque litera *i* addita nominibus ac pronomibus; et in affirmativis quidem habet vim significandi eandem cum particula affirmativa 'etiam'; in negativis vero cum negativa 'nec', ut: *Peāruī*, 'Petrus etiam'. *Āmiym*, 'nos etiam'. *Tucāi*, 'tibi etiam'. *Yecui nām*, 'nec unus' [lusitanice: "nem hum so"]. Advertendum tamen ne *yecui* confundatur cum *yecuchy* propter affinitatem, quam inter se habent. Sensum enim diversum efficiunt, quia *yecuchy nām* negat quidem aliquid, sed aliud simul implicite affirmat; dicere enim vult 'non unum tantum, sed plura quam nunquam' [lusitanice: "não houve hū so", id est "houve mais que hum"]; et *yecui nām* absolute et simpliciter negat; significat enim 'ne unum quidem' [lusitanice: "nem hum so houve"]<sup>416</sup>

3<sup>io</sup>. Similiter vocalis *i* in certo casu apponitur particulis *zāri* et *tāri*, sed tunc subjunctivo addenda est particula *nām*, ut patebit ex sensu sequentis exempli: *Zāriy sodilem, tāriy nām mellilem*. 'Quantumcunque quaereret, non inveniret' [lusitanice: por mais que buscara, não achara"]<sup>417</sup>

4<sup>to</sup>. Eodem modo quibusdam maxime monosyllabis addi solet particula *vāi*, et sic addita significat 'etiam', ut: *tuvāi*, 'tu etiam' [lusitanice: vos tāobem"], *tovāi*, 'hic etiam' [lusitanice: "elle tāobem"], *tevāi*,<sup>418</sup> 'hi etiam'.

### Excursus

#### (I) Modus numerandi

1 <i>Yecu</i>	25 <i>Panchivissā</i>	49 <i>Iconponās</i>
2 <i>Doni</i>	26 <i>Sāitovissā</i>	50 <i>Ponās</i>
3 <i>Tini</i>	27 <i>Sātāvissā</i>	51 <i>Yequiponā</i>
4 <i>Cheāri</i>	28 <i>Āthāvissā</i>	52 <i>Bavonā</i>
5 <i>Pānchā</i>	29 <i>Icontissā</i>	53 <i>Tevonā</i>
6 <i>Sou</i>	30 <i>Tissā</i>	54 <i>Choponā</i>
7 <i>Sātā</i>	31 <i>Yecutissā</i>	55 <i>Panchavonā</i>
8 <i>Āthā</i>	32 <i>Botissā</i>	56 <i>Soponā</i>
9 <i>Novā</i>	33 <i>Tetissā</i>	57 <i>Sātāponā</i>
10 <i>Dhā</i>	34 <i>Chotissā</i>	58 <i>Āthāvonā</i>
11 <i>Icrā</i>	35 <i>Ponchissā</i>	59 <i>Icāstāri</i>
12 <i>Bārā</i>	36 <i>Sottissā</i>	60 <i>Astārt &amp;c.</i>
13 <i>Terā</i>	37 <i>Sātissā</i>	70 <i>Sāt &amp;c.</i>
14 <i>Choudā</i>	38 <i>Āthhissā</i>	80 <i>Āssin &amp;c.</i>
15 <i>Pānnārā</i>	39 <i>Iconchāllissā</i>	90 <i>Novi &amp;c.</i>
16 <i>Sollā</i>	40 <i>Chāllissā</i>	100 <i>Xim</i> <sup>419</sup>
17 <i>Sātrā</i>	41 <i>Yequichāllissā</i>	200 <i>Doni xim &amp;c.</i>
18 <i>Attrā</i>	42 <i>Bavichāllissā</i>	1 000 <i>Hāzāru</i>
19 <i>Iconisā</i>	43 <i>Tevichāllissā</i>	2 000 <i>Doni hāzāru &amp;c.</i>
20 <i>Vissā</i>	44 <i>Chovichāllissā</i>	10 000 <i>Dhā hāzāru &amp;c.</i>
21 <i>Yequivissā</i>	45 <i>Ponchichāllissā</i>	100 000 <i>Lāc</i>
22 <i>Bāvissā</i>	46 <i>Sovichāllissā</i>	10 000 000 <i>Cotti</i> <sup>420</sup>
23 <i>Tevissā</i>	47 <i>Sātichāllissā</i>	20 000 000 <i>Doni cotti &amp;c., &amp;c.</i> <sup>421</sup>
24 <i>Chovissā</i>	48 <i>Āthhichāllissā</i>	

<sup>413</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 693.

<sup>414</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 694.

<sup>415</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 698.

<sup>416</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 699.

<sup>417</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>418</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 700.

<sup>419</sup> Spelt as *sem* in ALC.

<sup>420</sup> Written as 1,000,000 (one million) in original.

<sup>421</sup> Written as 2,000,000 (two million) in original.



**( II ) Nomina dierum hebdomadae**

Dies Dominica	:	<i>Āttāru</i>
Lunae	:	<i>Sāmmāru</i>
Martis	:	<i>Bodvāru</i>
Mercurii	:	<i>Mongālcāru</i>
Jovis	:	<i>Brestāru</i>
Veneris	:	<i>Sucrāru</i>
Sabbathi	:	<i>Sonnivāru</i>